NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞We have thought it best to defer the insertion of the report of the minority of the committee on manufactures of the house of representatives (Messrs. *Adams* and *Condict*), until we can conveniently give it *entire*, by the aid of some extra pages—which cannot be done until we shall have completed the supplement to the last volume and sent out its title page and table of contents. We are hurrying these as fast as possible; but such a mass of solid matter is not easily prepared for the press.

☞The present sheet has a greater variety of articles than usual—some of them are as follows: the official report concerning the conflagration of the *treasury building*—a circular from the postmaster general on abuses of the *franking privilege*—a long account of a grand military celebration at *Charleston*, S. C. with the speeches of gov. *Hayne* and gen. *Hamilton*—the speech of Mr. *Tyler*, at a public dinner given to him in Gloucester county, Virginia—the *emperor of China's* prayer for rain—a letter from Mr. *Calhoun*, on being invited to a public dinner at Edgefield—law case concerning *naturalization* happening in South Carolina—message of the governor of Massachusetts concerning a certain act of incorporation—present state of Mexico, (official)—Foreign news, with the proclamation of king Otho, of Greece—French "free trade," &c. &c.

☞ It will be seen by referring to Mr. *Calhoun's* letter, and the speeches of gov. *Hayne* and general *Hamilton*, that an exercise of the "right of nullification" by the state of South Carolina, having caused the recent adjustment of the tariff—is hereafter to be held as the "rightful remedy," in either of the twenty-four states, for the redress of any real or imaginary evil arising out of the laws of the United States, or the decisions of the supreme court, &c.—for each state being "sovereign" cannot be mistaken in its judgment on constitutional questions, nor restrained from carrying out its ordinances! It is true—the "force bill," or "bloody bill," stands forth in protest against this sweeping doctrine; but its feebleness was established in a repeal of the tariff act of 1832 *precious* to a repeal of the ordinance of South Carolina; and, though nullification has not been formally acknowledged in congress as the "rightful remedy," it certainly has been respected as an *efficient* one; and, if its practice is sustainable, the union is now dissolved—it has no more principle of adhesion in it than may be found in a shovel-full of sand. As heretofore observed—no consideration has yet presented itself to our mind, which, whether in reference to the principle, or the expediency of the measure, would have induced us to accept the late arrangement of the tariff.

EXTREME NONSENSE. By the 4th clause of the 8th section of the constitution of the United States, congress has power "*to establish a uniform rule of naturalization;*" and yet into such absurdity has "nullification" led some in South Carolina, that judge *Bay*, at Charleston, found power in the state authorities to *amend* the acts of congress on this subject! What next? But the court of appeals of the state of South Carolina has unanimously put down this folly of judge Bay. See the decisions in a subsequent page. There is such a thing as a citizen of the United States!!!

THE CHOLERA. Accounts from Havana to the evening of the 4th instant give us the pleasing intelligence, that the cholera had almost entirely subsided, and business was resuming its usual course. At Havana, as well as at New Orleans, it appears that when this fearful disease seemed about to sweep away the whole population, as it were, its desolating career was suddenly arrested. At Montreal, New York, &c. it subsided more gradually.

We have the daily returns of interments in the principal burying ground at Havana from the 28th of February, to the 25th of March, inclusive. The aggregate is 3,983—to wit: 876 white and 3,107 colored persons. The interments were 37 on the 28th February, and 333 on the 22d and 261 on the 24th March. There are five burial grounds where no accounts are kept. From 2 to 3,000 are supposed to have been interred in them. The whole number of deaths in the space of one month is estimated at from 9,000 to 10,000! The population of Havana is said to be 150 or 160,000; but so great was the panic that about one-half the inhabitants were thought to have fled from the city.

Among those who died of this disease were William Shaler, esq. commercial agent of the United States, at Havana—aged 55; and the archbishop of St. Domingo, Dr. D. Pedro Valera Y. Ximenes, acting bishop of Havana—aged 74.

A letter received by the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated Matamoras, Mexico, March 4, says—"The cholera has reached this country and prevails at many scattered places. *At Rancho, out of a population of 475, only 25 remained alive.*"

The cholera still prevailed at St. Martinsville and Franklin, in Louisiana. At the former it is said to have assumed a character of extraordinary malignity, carrying off many respectable citizens, and a large number of slaves. It was more mild at Franklin.

Later advices say—that the deaths by cholera, at Havana, officially reported, amounted to *fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty-four.*

The deaths at Matanzas are reported at from 200 to 250 a day!

A VERY DESIRABLE MACHINE. A machine was exhibited to us, two or three weeks ago, for knitting stockings, &c. exceedingly well calculated, we think, for family use, and very desirable, as affording employment, *at home*, to females dependent upon it for subsistence and the support of their families, for its cost, including the patent right, will not exceed fifteen dollars; it is only about one foot square, and of the weight of ten pounds; so that it is easily transferable from place to place, as may be required—and no more power is needed for the crank than to move that of a common hand organ—and, except when a stitch is dropped, or one required to be added, a very small degree of attention or care is demanded. A girl 12 or 15 years old might give motion to, and attend three or more machines, if arranged for the purpose of being worked together, as they might easily be. Each machine will make from one to two pair of long men's stockings in a day, of woollen yarn—such as is usually worn in the winter season. The machine does not appear liable to get out of order, and but little instruction is necessary.

The machine that we saw in operation was fitted for knitting woollen stockings such as are above mentioned—but machines may be made for fine work in cotton, thread or silk.

We are glad to learn that a skilful machinist, resident near Baltimore, has obtained the right of making a certain number of these knitting machines; and it may be expected that its quality and capacity will soon be fully tested. It is the invention of John McMullen and Joseph Hollen, jr. of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The stitches are made just as if common knitting needles were used—except that the stocking requires to be afterwards joined at the seam.

BITUMINOUS COAL. It is estimated that there are 20,000 acres of land near Blossburg, Pa. capable of yielding 50,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and iron ore is also said to be abundant. It is proposed to make a rail road to the Chemung canal, and from thence, by the Erie canal and the Hudson, to send this coal and iron to market at the city of New York, a distance of 450 miles. But a direct line from the city to these mines, is said to be only 225 miles.

Immense quantities of first quality bituminous coal is found near Clarksburg, Virginia. It is so easily obtained, that it sells for little more than two cents per bushel, delivered in that town.

BRITISH FASHIONS. The queen of England's drawing room—ladies dresses.

Her majesty—Dress of white satin, the skirt richly ornamented with bouquets of diamonds and variegated geraniums; train of white velvet lined with white satin, elegantly trimmed *Buckinghamshire* blond and geraniums to correspond with the dress: the body and sleeves splendidly ornamend with diamonds and blond: Head dress a diadem of diamonds and feathers; necklace and earrings en suite. THE WHOLE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Her royal highness the Duchess of *Kent*.—An elegant British blond dress over rich white satin, the body and sleeves richly trimmed with diamonds and blond; train of pink velvet lined with white satin, and trimmed with ermine. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds. THE WHOLE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Her royal highness the princess *Victoria*.—A handsome BRITISH blond dress over white satin: Ornament, pearls and diamonds.

☞Neither the queen, nor the mother of the heir apparent of the British throne, will "go twenty rods out of the way to kick a sheep," as *John Randolph* said that he would—as the dress of both are wholly of British manufacture. They are high tariffites!

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Tributes to valor. The legislature of Maryland has voted "suitable swords" to col. Nathan Towson, of the U. S. army, and capt. John Gallagher, of the navy;—and the general assembly of Virginia has, in like manner, voted swords to Robert B. Randolph, Hugh Nelson Page and Alexander K. Eskridge, of the U. S. navy, for gallant services performed in the last war; and also to the oldest son of lieut. col. Armistead, for his father's defence of Fort McHenry.

The army. The troops which had been collected at Charleston, have chiefly returned, or are about to return, to their former stations.

The navy. The frigates United States, Brandywine and Constellation, and the corvette John Adams, were at Mahon on the 10th January last all well.

A fresh nomination. On Saturday last we received a letter from a gentleman of the south, who has been a subscriber to the Register from the beginning—nearly twenty-two years ago, which says—

"The small noisy squad of nullifiers here contend—that, but for South Carolina nullification, Mr. *Clay's* bill would never have passed congress; and, *as it has produced a reduction of the tariff*, it is the TRUE AND RIGHTFUL REMEDY; and therefore, nullification is now settled as a CONSTITUTIONAL right; and also, that *John C. Calhoun* is the greatest man in the world, always excepting Benjamin Watkins Leigh."

And, on last Monday, we received the *Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer*, which contained the following paragraph:

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We understand that at the Chesterfield election on Monday last, the opposing candidates *William R. Johnson* and *Samuel Taylor*, esqrs. united in expressing a decided preference for Benjamin Watkins Leigh, esq. as the next president of the United States. How this nomination will be relished at *head quarters*, we know not; but by this early movement, the *people* would appear determined to take the matter in their own hands and to act for themselves. Let our fellow citizens once cast off their leading strings—adopt the habit of thinking and deciding for themselves; and there will be no necessity for future legislative caucuses in Richmond.

Editorial wars. Mr. Leggett, of the New York Evening Post, and Mr. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, after a long and rude paper war, had an affair of scratching, biting, spitting, and pounding, in Wall street, on the 9th inst. in which both claim the victory! Mr. Leggett seems to have been the assailant. He had previously challenged Mr. Webb, who declined to fight him, because that he could not regard Mr. L. as a "gentleman," but offered satisfaction to Mr. L's "friend," if *he* felt disposed to carry out the quarrel. The latter declined, saying that he left Mr. Leggett to "satisfy him (Mr. W.) of his gentility in his own way." Hence the battle. Neither party suffered much personal injury.

About twenty duels have been fought between editors of Paris papers because of the duchess of Berri, and some of them terminated fatally; but peace has been restored—as all the parties now agree that this woman is "no better than she should be."

Official notices, &c. The right honorable sir *Charles Richard Vaughan*, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, having just returned from a visit to England, and resumed the exercise of his functions, was, on Monday, the 8th inst. presented anew to the president, in his official character, by the secretary of state.

On Saturday, the 6th inst. Don *Jose Maria Montoya*, late charge d'affaires of the United Mexican States, near this government, who has been called to other duties in the service of his country, delivered his letters of recall, and took leave of the president and secretary of state; and on Thursday the 11th inst. Don *Augustine Yturbide* delivered to the secretary of state his credentials as the successor of Don J. M. Montoya, and was received by this government, as the charge d'affaires of the United Mexican States.

Appointments by the president.

Arthur Middleton, jr. of South Carolina, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid, in the place of Charles S. Walsh, removed.

T. A. Howard, of Indiana, to be attorney of the U. States for the district of Indiana, in the place of Samuel Judah, removed.

Joseph S. Cabot, of Massachusetts, to be a commissioner under the law to carry into effect the convention with the Two Sicilies, in the place of Peter V. Daniel, resigned.

Charles S. Russel, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Valparaiso, in the place of Michael Hogan, deceased.

The vice president, Mr. *Van Buren*, it seems, will make a permanent residence at Washington. He has taken one of the "Seven Buildings."

The collector of the port of New Orleans has received an anonymous note, enclosing $500 in a note of the bank of the United States, which sum, it is requested, may be placed to the credit of the government, for duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, heretofore accruing, and not accounted for.

Murders and suicides seem about to become common! Within the last three or four months, we have seen accounts of several murders of young women, because they had given themselves up to their "lovers," and of one or two because that they would not!—and there has been an unusually large number of suicides. Some of the cases of murder related are horrible.

Indians west of the Mississippi. For the want of correct information, certain lands had been assigned both to the Creeks and the Cherokees who had emigrated to the west of the great river. The commissioners now in that part of the country have prevailed on both parties to yield a portion of their just rights, and, by a treaty made between them, adjusted a very embarrassing affair.

"The —— Yankees" have invented very important machines for the better cleaning of sea-island cotton, which it is supposed will add much to the value of this staple. Cotton gins, as well as "Palmetto buttons," must be obtained from the east!

Stephen Girard's estate. The treasurer of the *Girard trusts* had made his report to the city councils of Philadelphia. He says:

"You will find annexed to the account a schedule of the personal property that has been passed to me for the city corporation, by the executors, in the present quarter, the par value of which is $2,088,177—and the valuation by the executors of the same, $2,403,235 67, and there is a large amount of personal property yet to be received."

Massachusetts. Had all the returns from the district been properly made, Mr. Dearborn would only have wanted four votes for a re-election to congress; but for want of these another election must have been held. The majority system is a very troublesome one—in triangular or quadrangular contests.

Pennsylvania. The legislature of this state adjourned on the 9th inst. On the evening previous to the adjournment, governor Wolf *vetoed* the bill granting compensation to George Fisher, A. McAllister and others, for damages done by the construction of the Pennsylvania canal.* On the receipt of the veto message, a warm debate took place in the house of representatives; but the veto of the governor was finally sustained—yeas 31—nays 29. A few hours before the adjournment governor Wolf also *vetoed* the bill for incorporating the People's bank of York county. This bill had passed the house of representatives by a majority of 12 votes, and the senate by a vote of 22 to 8. Notwithstanding this show of strength in favor of the bill, the *veto* of the executive was sustained by a vote of 37 to 21.

During the session just closed governor Wolf exercised his constitutional power of vetoing bills in four different instances, and was in each case sustained by the subsequent vote of the house of representatives. By the constitution of that state, a vote of two-thirds of the two houses would secure the passage of a bill in opposition to the executive veto. But so far from approaching these two thirds, the veto was in every instance sustained by a majority of votes.

Only one bank, we believe, has been incorporated at the late session of the legislature of Pennsylvania. *Twenty three* acts were asked for—with an aggregate capital of $6,955,000.

North Carolina. The commissioners appointed for the purpose, have determined upon the size and the plan of the new capitol to be erected at Raleigh, in the place of that which was destroyed by fire; the general plan of which, it was ordered should be preserved, with such extension, &c. as should be deemed necessary. It is decided that the new building shall be three stories high, 160 feet long, 64 feet wide, with east and west wings. 40 feet front, projecting 20 feet. The basement story will accommodate the public officers; the second story the legislature and its clerks, and the supreme court, and furnish a capacious room for the state library: and the third will contain rooms for the engrossing clerks, &c.

Canada. The Quebec Gazette contains a statement of the valuation of imports and exports during the past year, from which we select the following: *Imported*—Wines 411,201 gallons, valued $348,236; brandy and rum 1,334,801 do. valued $947,868; sugars 7,607,044 lbs. valued $488,860; coffee 174,899 lbs. valued $34,980; molasses 123,024 gals. valued $61,519; tea, 981,128 lbs. valued $494,680; salt, 260,227 bush. valued $52,044; tobacco, including segars, 271,857 lbs. valued $98,428. *Exported*—Lumber, valued, $1,170,852; staves, $274,940; deals, &c. $513,754; ashes, $3,015,016; wheat, 657,204 bushels, valued $764,618; flour, 51,057 bushels, valued $308,340.

The Falkland Islands. The British have taken formal possession of the Falkland Islands, expelled the Buenos Ayrean authorities, and hoisted the British flag—against all which the "Argentine Republic" has formally protested. By an arrival from these islands, we learn that a large schooner under the

*The Harrisburg Intelligencer says—the question as to the claims of Mr. Fisher and others, is not on the merits of the case; but whether damages can be obtained until the canal is completed, and the advantages as well as disadvantages taken into consideration.

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Buenos Ayrean flag, carrying 10 guns and 36 men, was cruising on the west coast of Patagonia in December and January last, taking seals and boarding vessels on the coast, avowedly with the intention of making prize of all skins which had been taken at the Falkland Islands or in that vicinity.

SLAVERY. The intended plan of the British ministry in relation to negro slavery, is said to be, 1st. The immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies. 2nd. The compensation to the slave owner, at a fixed rate per head, for every slave. 3d. The raising of a loan for such compensation, to be paid off in thirty years. 4th. The manumitted slave to be compelled by the magistrates to work five days out of the seven, except when in crop, when they would work for six days. 5th. Two days amount of wages to be paid into the compensation fund, it being considered the remaining three or four days, as the case may be, as to in crop or not, would be sufficient for the support of the slave.

It is stated that 179,000 slaves were imported into the West Indies in the years 1828 and 1829—chiefly through the island of St. Thomas, if not to Cuba, direct.

CAPT. BACK'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF CAPT. ROSS. We have already mentioned the arrival of capt. Back, at New York, on his way to the northern regions, in search of capt. Ross and his associates, who left England in 1829, in the steam vessel Victory, in the expectation of completing the discovery of the north west passage to the Pacific—the last accounts from whom was in the summer of 1830, then standing across Baffin's Bay. A hope is entertained that capt. Ross, or some of his company, may yet be living—and for the purpose of rescuing him or them, and also to add to the information already obtained as to the real state of things in the wide and vast "world" of land and water which lies in the northern part of America, this expedition has been fitted out in England—£3,000 having been subscribed by individuals, and £2,000 contributed by the government. Capt. Back is well provided for his hardy and dangerous undertaking; and, having with him three persons who were attached to capt. Franklin's expedition, there is some prospect, that, if the primary object of his enterprise shall fail, the second may be accomplished. At Great Slave lake he is to be joined by a party of the Hudson Bay people. This company has commissioned him, with a full command through all their territories, and over all their agents or servants, the governor alone excepted.

NULLIFICATION. In some parts of South Carolina the ladies have formed themselves into companies of *invincibles*, with a uniform of *frock coats and pantaloons;* an eastern editor says that the union men can never be induced to march against them. *Quere*—if these ladies are really out of the bonds of union, might they not be made to surrender at discretion to the *arms* of an equal number of bachelor soldiers. *Volunteers* enough could be furnished from the west, fully equipped and capable of enduring all the fatigues of a southern campaign.
[*Western Shield.*

AN INDICTMENT. Mr. Forsyth, one of the senators from Georgia, has been presented by a grand jury of one of the counties in that state, in the following terms:

"The grand jurors, sworn, chosen, and selected, protest most solemnly against the vote of our senator, John Forsyth, on the 'force bill,' and his conduct and objections to the introduction of Clay's bill. We canot find language strong enough to express our disapprobation of such apostate conduct; for this measure seemed to be the only one calculated to allay the distracted condition of the country. We view also with deep abhorrence, the ultra-federal doctrines lately advocated by the said senator in the United States senate, and regard them as utterly subversive of the sovereignty of the states, and tending directly to a consolidated government with unlimited powers, without any check or control whatsoever; and we respond most heartily to a resolution of the republican citizens of Bedford county, Virginia, where they say, 'resolved, that the conduct of John Forsyth, in opposing leave to introduce said bill, (Mr. Clay's), was unworthy an American senator, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of the union.' We respectfully ask John Forsyth to resign his seat in the senate, that Georgia may send those there who will not misrepresent her political views and desires, but will maintain her sovereignty and dignity."

The foreman and twelve others of the jurors concurred in the preceding; but nine dissented, and asserted their rights in a counter-statement, as follows:

"It is with feelings of deep regret, that we, the undersigned, members of the grand jury, after having used our utmost influence to suppress the introduction of politics in our presentments, have to protest against the sentiments of a part of our body, which goes to reprobate and abuse our senator in congress, John Forsyth, whose greatest crime, perhaps, has been his opposition to nullification and zeal for the promotion of our present happy union, and firm support of the administration," &c.

And it was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Poe, solicitor-general, that said presentments be published!

CASE OF SLANDER. Joseph W. Parkins, ex-sheriff of London, has had a verdict of $6,500 damages and costs awarded against him, at New York, because of gross and indelicate epithets which he applied to a widow lady, with whom he boarded, struggling to support her little family, and who sustained an excellent character. Mr. P. did not pretend to justify the words imputed to him; but insisted that he had not used them, and offered no testimony in his defence.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE! "In an elective government like ours, when the executive and legislative branches differ in their opinions as to the expediency or the principle of a law, the veto of the former is in effect a direct appeal to the people on his part. As the only sovereignty in the country, they, and they only, are to decide, at the polls, which of the two branches has acted in conformity with their wishes. The elections determine this, and from their decision there is no escape."
[*Globe.*

On which the Baltimore "Chronicle" of the 17th inst. says—

Thus speaks the Globe, the official paper of government; and we place the remarks on record that there may be no denial or equivocation on the subject at a future day. The president has made his "appeal to the people" against the United States' bank, and "from their decision there is no escape," says the Globe. If the language of the official paper is to be understood as that of the president, then we have general Jackson's solemn pledge that, should the ensuing congress pass the bank bill, he will receive the act as that of the people and sanction it. This is holding out encouragement to the friends of that institution, at war with the former acts of the president, and in direct contradiction of the uniform language of his official editor—and it induces the hope, that the interests of the people are henceforward to have a preference with the executive, over those of mere party.

We may be mistaken, but we never doubted that the bank would be sustained by the people, and of course by their representatives. Its great utility has been too long experienced by the commercial community and the public at large, to admit the supposition, that the simple veto of the president can render the institution unpopular, or induce the withdrawal from it of public confidence.

THE POLES. *Russian legation, Washington, April 15, 1833.* Notice is hereby given to all subjects of the kingdom of Poland now residing in the United States, who have taken no part in the Polish rebellion, and who intend to return to Poland, or wish to prolong their stay in this country, that they are required to express such intention, and obtain permission to that effect, by addressing their request, in writing, to the imperial Russian legation in Washington, D. C. or the consul general in New York, within three months from the present date.

It is understood that this notice does not apply to those subjects of Poland, who, since the restoration of legal order in the kingdom, have received permission to go or to continue to reside abroad, and who are furnished with the proper passports for that purpose.

EXCHANGE—*at Havana, March* 24. "London, 1 per cent. discount. U. S. 10 per cent. discount. Bills abundant, no takers—even Mexican dollars are 1 per cent. discount against doubloons at the fictitious value of $17."

BRIEF NOTICES.

The inhabitants of the Cape de Verds, notwithstanding the relief which has been afforded, are still in a deplorable condition—and another cargo of provisions is about being sent from Philadelphia. Late accounts mention horrible cases of deaths from starvation.

James Page, esq. is to take the place of T. Sergeant, esq. postmaster at Philadelphia, on the 1st of May.

The Delaware and Hudson canal company have advertised that they will deliver Lackawanna coal from their barges, at the door of the consumer in New York, at six dollars per ton, free of cartage; and they announce their intention to bring to that city a supply sufficient for all its inhabitants.

Judge Holmes, who recently died at Haddam, in Connecticut, was a member of the legislature of that state for *sixty sessions.* The example is so rare in the United States, that it merits particular record.

The duchess of Berri, soon expected to become a mother, is in the 46th year of her age.

On Tuesday last an accident occurred on the New Castle and French town rail road, which, though it caused no manner of injury to any of the passengers, might have been attended with most fatal consequences. As the locomotive, with its train of cars, heavily laden with passengers, was proceeding at full speed, a cow suddenly placed herself on the track in front of the engine. She was instantly killed—two cars passed over her, but the third was thrown off the rails, and happily against a bank—the rest were separated, the coupling tackle instantly giving way. If cows, &c. cannot be kept off the road, we should think that fixtures might easily be made to shove them out of the way, dead or alive. [We understand that such fixtures have been promptly made.]

The greater part of the late flourishing town of *Cumberland*, Maryland, was chiefly destroyed by fire in the night of the 14th instant. It broke out at 10 o'clock, P. M. and was not

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checked in its ravages until about seventy-five houses, the very heart of the town, were destroyed; and so rapid were the flames that many saved only the clothes which they had upon their backs. The three hotels, and the two printing offices, as well as the banking house, were burnt,—with every store in the town, one excepted. Most of the houses were brick, or 2 story log-buildings.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland held at the court house, a committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the extent of the calamity, &c. The committee said—

"It is ascertained that the entire business portion of Cumberland has been destroyed. All the taverns, all the stores in the place, but one, are now in ashes, about thirty flourishing mechanics all in prosperous business, have been reduced to ruin, and their families left without a shelter to cover them. The three physicians of the town have lost nearly all their property and medicines. It is believed that two-thirds of the inhabitants are houseless.

The value of property destroyed and the description of citizens to whom it belonged, the committee have estimated and classed as follows:

7	Merchants, whose loss in real and personal property and goods, is estimated at	94,000
3	Physicians	12,000
3	Hotels, including the losses of the owners	50,000
30	Mechanics, (real and personal property, stock, &c.)	71,000
	Citizens not included in the above description,	31,000
	Citizens not residing in the town,	14,000
	Total loss	$262,000

The whole amount of real estate within the city of Philadelphia has been valued, for purposes of taxation, at $25,818,144. The estimate of the expences of the city for the current year is $407,000.

A late Philadelphia paper says—Mr. Audubon returned to this city yesterday. From him we learn, and it affords us pleasure to state the fact, that within the last six months more than fifty subscribers have been added to his list, for his great American work on Orinthology. These at $800 each make the sum of $40,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 16th March inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The speeches of Mr. Stanley, and others, shew a horrid state of things in Ireland—and many brutal murders have just happened—"as if," says the Times, "to take away all pretence for further opposition to the bill, and from the government all excuse for failing to push it vigorously through the remaining stages of legislation."

There is no doubt that many persons engaged in the assassinations and arsons and robberies which take place, are *forced* to lend their assistance, for the preservation of their own lives, and the safety of their families. The chiefs in wickedness recruit men and push them forward, under the penalty of death for disobedience; and the poor creatures have no one to whom they dare apply for protection; for, in many places, the law cannot afford it. They are thus committed, and the doing of one crime leads on to another without end, except in the jail or at the gallows. In the county of Kilkenny, of 928 crimes committed in the space of seven months, 920 were "connected with Whitefootism;" and in other counties the state of society was nearly as bad. "Runs" upon the bank for gold had been made—but the supply was sufficient; and the merchants and dealers retaliated by refusing to make purchases for exportation, so long as a "run" existed, and much inconvenience had been suffered by the owners of grain, &c.

Sergeant O'Loghlin made his first appearance as a judge in the Queen's county a short time since, in consequence of the indisposition of chief baron Joy. This is the first instance that has ever occurred since 1690, of a professed Roman Catholic judge sitting on the bench in Ireland.

The Irish church reform bill was brought into the house of commons on the 13th, by lord Althorp, and read a first time by a vote of 186 to 46.

The debate on the Irish suppression bill was not ended in the house of commons—though several of its sections had been discussed and settled. The ministers agreed to certain amendments, requiring much unanimity in the courts martial provided in the bill, &c.

FRANCE.

Nothing important is mentioned as having recently happened. The papers are filled with speculations relative to the duchess of Berri, and her *situation*.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

We have the usual supply of reports and suggestions as to the state of affairs between these kingdoms. The queen of France, with the princess Maria and the duke of Orleans, had attended the theatre at Brussels, with the king and queen of Belgium. The royal party was received "with deafening shouts of applause, by an immense audience." "Not a spare place could be found in the theatre at 3 o'clock in the afternoon." Mad. Malibran was to have sung in a concert at the palace—but the price which she demanded was so extravagant, that the marshal dispensed with her services.

GREECE.

King Otho arrived at Napoli di Romania on the 6th February, and on the following day issued the following proclamation:

Proclamation of Otho I. to the Greek.

Called among you by the confidence of the high mediating powers, to whose protection you are indebted for the glorious termination of a long and destructive war, called, also, by your free suffrages, I ascend the throne of Greece to fulfil the engagements I contracted, on accepting the crown when it was offered to me. You have, after a bloody struggle, and with the sacrifice of your dearest interests, acquired a political existence and independence, the fundamental basis of the happiness and prosperity of nations. You have shown yourselves, by your courage, the worthy descendants of your ancestors, whose glory has outlived centuries without losing its lustre, but till now you have been prevented reaping the fruit of your noble efforts. Your fields are uncultivated, your industry scarcely nascent, your commerce, formerly so flourishing, entirely paralysed. It was in vain that the arts and sciences expected to find again their former country at the moment when peace was concluded. Despotism, which prevailed among you, was followed by anarchy, which inflicts upon you its horrid scourge. What the love of your country by a noble effort has acquired for you, has been taken from you by discord and the most sordid egotism.

To put an end to your calamities, to a civil war, which wastes your brightest faculties to no purpose; to direct your efforts henceforward to one aim, namely, that of the prosperity, happiness, and glory of your country, which has become mine also; to efface, by degrees, under the influence of peace and order, numerous vestiges of calamities which have afflicted your fine country, endowed by nature with so much profusion; to take into consideration sacrifices made, and services rendered to the country, to protect by the ægis of the laws your persons and property against arbitrary rule and licentiousness; to procure for you, by means of institutions well matured, solid, and adapted to the state and wishes of the nation, the blessings of true liberty, which can subsist only under the empire of the laws; to accomplish the regeneration of Greece, such is the pleasing but glorious task I have imposed upon myself. I sacrifice to her a delightful and happy existence in the bosom of the beloved country of my ancestors, and impressed with the same sentiments which animated my august father when first among the sovereigns he stretched forth to you his succoring hand during your heroic struggle for your liberty, it is with confidence I address you, and call upon you to combine with fraternal concord your efforts with mine, to the sole end of promoting the public good. Let us not suffer the success obtained by your courage, your perseverance, your patriotism and your trust in divine Providence, to be sacrificed by the convulsions of discord and anarchy.

Let not your name, to which so many noble deeds have insured immortality, be stained by the errors of base passions, whatever may be the efforts which that great task may require of us. Our success will be an ample reward for ascending the throne of Greece. I promise you to protect conscientiously your religion—to maintain the laws with fidelity—to administer impartial justice to all—and to preserve in fact, by the assistance of God, your independence, your liberties, and your rights. My first cares have been directed to the re-establishment and consolidation of tranquillity and order, that every one may enjoy in peace, and without fear, entire security, forgetting the political errors of the past. I expect with full confidence that every one will henceforth submit to the laws, and to those who are charged to execute them. Let every one return to his home; I shall thereby be delivered from the painful necessity of pursuing, with all the rigor of the laws, the disturbers of the public peace and rebels. May divine Providence bless our united efforts, and give new lustre to this noble country, the soil of which covers the ashes of the greatest men recorded in history; and the inhabitants of which have recently proved to their cotemporaries, that the heroism and noble sentiments of their immortal ancestors are not extinguished in their hearts.

It is stated in an article from Smyrna, that Greeks residing at Constantinople, and in Russia, had, for several months past, made large purchases of land in Greece; but the speculation has ceased, in consequence of the Greek peasantry, who were formerly attached to the glebe as vassals on the estates thus sold, being resolved to claim the rights of free citizens, and to refuse to perform any service as vassals.

A French paper says—"It appears that Colocotroni was still at open war with the government, and it was publicly affirmed and believed at Napoli that he was supported by Russian aid. It is not, however, probable that the Russians would encourage a war against the authority of the very man for whom their influence has so materially contributed in procuring the throne of Greece. There were several English, French and Russian ships of war in the port of Napoli when king Otho arrived, with the three admirals of the same powers commanding the station in the Archipelago. They had, it seems, made it a point to be present at the landing of the king whom the governments had sent to Greece."

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

It seems now certain that the Russian emperor had lent his fleet in the Black sea to prevent an attack upon Constantinople by the Egyptians, and had also prepared an army for the same purpose—no doubt intending to reserve this "slice of Turkey" for his own use, when convenient to take it: but it appears that the mission of the Russian general Muravief, to Alexandria, has been successful—and that Mehemed Ali had sent orders to

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his son Ibrahim to suspend hostile operations, for the present. It was expected that a convention would soon put an end to the disputes between the sultan and the pacha, rendering the the latter independent in name, as he has long been in fact.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro's troops in Oporto were suffering for the want of provisions, and Don Miguel's army by sickness. Neither seems able to act efficiently against the other. It looks most probable, however, that Don Pedro will be compelled to return, unless aided by England or France.

LATEST NEWS.

From London papers of the 23d March.

The Irish enforcing bill was proceeding steadily through the house of commons, and would pass. The 23rd of April had been assigned for introducing the ministerial plan for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

The Miguelites suffered severely in an attack which they made on Oporto, on the 4th March. It is said that 600 of them were killed. Pedro's loss was comparatively small.

It is reported that an agreement has been made between Turkey and Egypt, through the mediation of France and England, by which the porte cedes to the Egyptians the whole coast of Syria from Tripoli to the borders of Egypt, including Jerusalem, &c. and a tract in the interior. All the rest of the conquests of Ibrahim to be given up.

Several of the Greek chiefs have summoned their adherents to lay down their arms, and take the oath of allegiance to king Otho.

Discontents are said to exist in several parts of Italy—and that at Bologna the people and the troops had come to blows.

FRENCH "FREE TRADE."

M. Thyers, the trade minister in France, has delivered the following important observations to the chamber of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. After a few remarks upon the importance of protecting the trade of France, he proceeds as follows:

"It is with this view, gentlemen, that the government has called you together. You will represent the three greatest interests of the state: agriculture, which extracts from the earth the raw material and means of sustentation; manufacture, which transforms the products of the soil, and imparts to them all the perfection which they are capable of receiving from the hand of man; commerce, which exchanges the products, and disperses them throughout the globe. These three grand divisions of human labor are all equally noble, useful, and worthy of solicitude and protection. Unhappily they appear sometimes to have opposite interests; occasionally, manufacturing industry, which needs protection, seems contrary in its views to commerce, which has need of liberty. It is in reconciling them that the whole art of government consists. Placed between the manufacturing artisan of Lyons, who demands a vent for his products, and the skilful artisan of Lille, who seeks a protection for his; between the agriculturist of Bordeaux, who wishes the seas of the north to be open to his wines, and the proprietor of the Bois de Champagne, who invokes a protection for his iron, the government entertains a predilection for neither; it cherishes an equal affection for all; it seeks in what manner the general prosperity, which is the sole object of its vigilance,—the sole duty of its institution,—can be deduced from the balance of these conflicting interests. It is for you, gentlemen, to aid and enlighten it in the endeavor to accomplish this task which is perhaps more difficult now than it has been at any former period.

"The world has now entered into a new career. All nations wish to approximate, to enjoy a mutual understanding with each other, and to interchange their wealth. Efforts are making to convert by degrees absolute prohibitions into tariffs, and high tariffs into moderate tariffs. France will not be the last to follow this example; but, in entering upon a new and more liberal system, the object of which is the progressive enfranchisement of industry, the government is bound to declare that it means to pursue it with prudence and caution. A government founded upon institutions like ours should have no prejudices: and I think I may affirm that ours has none. But if it has no prejudices, neither is it actuated by any blind spirit of system; it recognizes but one authority—experience. It wishes neither to stop nor to gallop on: it wishes to walk. There is one fact acknowledged by every mind disciplined by study and reflection—namely, that in no age or country can an instance be cited in which any considerable and substantial good has been effected hastily.

"The government will not, therefore, forget that if manufacturers require liberty they also require protection. *There is no example of a powerful and wealthy manufacturing industry that has not originated under a protecting tariff. The English navy, which seems to have been born only in the ocean, in which nature has placed it, grew up, however, under the bold and restrictive act of Cromwell.*

"With the exception of systematic and absolute minds, mankind are almost agreed upon these questions; no one desires either unlimited liberty for manufactures or an exclusive absolute protection. The object in view is a wise measure of protection and liberty, by graduating the tariff, according to age, to circumstances, and to the state of interests.

The government has three important questions to propound to you:—

"It will consult you respecting, probably, the greatest of our agricultural and manufacturing interests—the conditions under which the introduction of foreign wool should be allowed.—You will weigh the interests of our agriculture, which require the vivifying presence of flocks, and those of our beautiful manufacture of woollen cloth, long the first in Europe, and which requires that the raw material should not be dearly bought. It is superfluous, of course, to tell you that the government projects no measure this year; it is merely desirous of obtaining your advice and direction in one of the gravest and most frequently agitated questions.

"The second question has in view the consulting you respecting the best means of obtaining a good collection of facts. In this respect we are sadly behindhand. All true science, every sound legislative resolution, ought to be based upon a knowledge of facts, and yet every day our uncertainty respecting them checks us in our legislative discussions. We have only been able to reach some certainty with respect to the facts shown in the custom house registers. The smuggling trade, which takes away a part of the products, conceals from us likewise a knowledge of some of the facts. It is regarding this first of the elements of economical science that we have to consult you.

"The government will inquire of you, in the last place, whether it is expedient to direct, this year, an exposition of our manufactures. You, gentlemen, who have recently left our manufacturing towns, will be able to acquaint us with their wishes and conveniences.

"These three questions are intended as an indication—they are not a limit. You will be free to propose to us whatever your knowledge and patriotism may suggest as useful. The government will listen with serious attention to your wishes and your advice."

The editor of a London paper, on publishing the preceding says—

It will thus appear that the French intend to adhere to the RESTRICTIVE SYSTEM, and certainly not to admit, (at least this year), our iron, our cotton twist, or any of our manufactures, at a reduced duty; but, on the contrary, the prohibitory system, (notwithstanding the prophecies of Mr. P. Thomson), will be continued by Louis Philippe and his liberal deputies, in spite of the relaxations of our own commercial code, and the encouragement we have held out to a free trade. What will the political economists and free traders say to this?

☞British "relaxations" and "encouragements!" In what has Britain relaxed, except in regard to articles in which she fears no competition? Are not even bread-stuffs and meats, and the chief products of the forest and of the sea, as if *prohibited* by her? Does she not impose a duty of seven cents the square yard even on calicoes? She makes a great fuss about her "relaxation" as to silks—their importation was *prohibited* until 5th July, 1826, and they yet pay a duty of *thirty per cent.* on her own valuations of them. She is also boastful about her "free trade" in gloves. These were *prohibited* until July, 1826—but they pay a duty of from eight to fourteen cents per pair—all women's gloves or mits being subject to the latter duty. What else? We should be thankful if some who talk so much about British "free trade" would descend from their heroicks into simple statements of facts.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

		North of Potomac and Ohio.		South of Potomac and Ohio.	
1790	White	2,155,835		1,016,629	
	Slaves	147,293	186,344	550,604	571,019
	Free colored	39,051		20,415	
	Total	2,342,179		1,587,648	
1800	White	2,877,643		1,426,846	
	Slaves	150,978	226,771	742,063	774,667
	Free colored	75,793		32,604	
	Total	3,104,414		2,201,513	
1810	White	3,977,023		1,884,981	
	Slaves	151,595	279,995	1,039,769	1,097,815
	Free colored	128,400		58,046	
	Total	4,257,018		2,982,796	
1820	White	5,436,737		2,429,832	
	Slaves	138,817	295,301	1,399,921	1,476,961
	Free colored	156,484		77,040	
	Total	5,732,038		3,906,093	
1830	White	7,349,334		3,188,044	
	Slaves	134,945	341,836	1,874,098	1,986,806
	Free colored	206,891		112,708	
	Total	7,691,170		5,174,850	

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VIRGINIA.

		White.	Slaves.	Free colored.
1790.	East of the mountains	507,885	291,273	12,703
1830.	do. do.	375,940	416,259	40,708
1790.	West of the mountains	34,230	2,154	63
1830.	do. do.	318,505	53,465	6,323

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	White.	Slaves.	Free colored.
1790	140,178	107,094	1,801
1830	257,878	315,665	7,915

[The aforegoing will answer a part of Mr. *Bibb's* resolution. I pronounce it an accurate statement; and it cost me no little labor.]

THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

From the same.

The following table shows the number of soldiers furnished to the regular revolutionary army by each state in the union, and by each division of the states: likewise the relative part of its free population which each furnished to the army. Any one acquainted with the history of the revolution can make his own comments upon "the chivalry" of the respective portions of the union, in those "times which tried men's souls." H. B.

STATES.	*Free population in the year 1790.*	*Regulars furnished to the revolutionary army.*	*Per centage of the free population furnished to the army.*	*One soldier was furnished by a free population of*
New Hampshire	141,000	12,497	8.86	11.28
Massachusetts	475,000	67,907	14.29	6.99
Rhode Island	68,000	5,098	7.49	13.33
Connecticut	235,000	31,939	13.59	7.45
Total, New England,	919,000	117,441	12.77	7.82
New York	319,000	17,781	5.56	17.93
New Jersey	173,000	10,726	6.20	16.12
Pennsylvania	431,000	25,678	5.95	16.78
Delaware	51,000	2,386	4.67	21.37
Total, middle states,	974,000	56,571	5.88	17.21
Maryland	216,000	13,912	6.44	15.67
Virginia	561,000	26,678	4.75	21.02
North Carolina	393,000	7,263	1.84	54.10
South Carolina	133,000	6,447	4.84	20.62
Georgia	51,000	2,697	5.28	18.81
Total, south. states,	1,354,000	56,997	4.21	23.75
Total of 13 states,	3,247,000	230,909	7.11	14.06

MEXICO.

Translation of a letter from Bernardo Gonzalez, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, to the secretary of state of the U. States.

Palace of the federal government, Mexico, Jan. 24, 1833.

The undersigned, secretary of state for foreign relations, of the United Mexican States, has the honor of informing you that the civil war, which has desolated the republic during the past year, has been terminated by the convention concluded at Zavaleta, on the 23d December, 1832, between the armies under the respective commands of general Don Anastasio Bustamente and general Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana; and that general Don Manuel Gomez Pedraza has assumed the duties of the chief magistracy, to which he had, in 1828, been elected by the absolute majorities of the legislatures of the states. The whole republic being now tranquil, and peace having been insured, the government is solely occupied in regulating the various branches of the administration, and restoring the constitutional system to its original state; in all which they trust, that they will be favored and protected by Providence.

The stipulations made by each party, together with the motives which dictated them, will be seen by reference to the treaty of Zavaleta, of which I send herewith a copy. The republic has thereby been freed from the horrors of anarchy, and we have now the agreeable prospect of an entire establishment of the constitution, and a rigid observance of the laws.

The president of this republic has considered it one of his first duties to request your kind offices in making known this happy event to the government of the United States, being assured that the amicable relations which have heretofore subsisted between the two countries, the highest gratification will thus be afforded to it and to you.

The undersigned has the honor of assuring you of his most distinguished consideration, your most humble,

[Signed] BERNARDO GONZALEZ.

The principal points of the convention of Zavaleta, referred to above, are:

All elections of members of the general congress, or to the state legislatures, made since September 1, 1828, are declared null and void.

New elections are ordered throughout the whole republic, and the legislatures of all the states are to be in session by the 15th February, 1833, or sooner, if possible; each is then to choose two senators, and two persons to fill the office of president and vice president. Those senators and the members of the lower house of congress to be in the city of Mexico by the 20th of March. The congress to meet the 25th March, and the votes for the election of president and vice president to be opened on the 26th, in the presence of both houses, so that the result may be made known on the 30th.

General Manuel Gomez Pedraza is to be recognized as the lawful president, until the 1st of April, when the term of office expires by the constitution.

The congress is to be petitioned to approve this convention, and to sanction the means which have been employed to obtain it—to pass an act of general amnesty, with regard to all that has happened since September 1, 1828—to reorganize the army, and remodel the laws respecting it—to revoke certain decrees passed by the late congress.

The convention is signed, first by general Bustamente, as general in chief, and the officers of the army under his command—then by general Santa Ana and the officers of his army, according to regiments and battalions.

CHINESE PRAYER FOR RAIN.

From the New York Observer.

On the 31st of May last, an official paper was published by the emperor of China, lamenting the want of rain. He had previously directed sacrifices to be made to the gods, and "devoutly knocked his head on the ground," but without effect. "His scorching anxiety had continued night and day, and hour after hour, he looked earnestly for rain; but none had fallen." He "had turned his thoughts in upon himself, and his government," but had found nothing amiss. "His own conduct," he says rather proudly, "ought to have induced a sweet harmony between the rain-bearing clouds above, and the parched earth below, but this had not been the effect;" and, therefore, in this official paper, the emperor directs "a mitigation of punishment for convicted persons in the province of Pekin, (except in the case of great crimes)," and orders that "accused persons should be brought to a speedy and fair trial;" that "imprisoned witnesses should be at once confronted with the opposite parties, or be set at liberty on bail;" and that "all small offences be immediately disposed of and the parties liberated." "Thus, (he adds), we may hope for timely, genial and fructifying showers. Let the criminal board immediately obey these commands. Respect this."

This last contrivance was as ineffectual as all that had preceded it. The drought was severe; and continued still for many weeks. The emperor, kings and princes "fasted and prayed once in seven days, before altars dedicated to the gods of heaven, the gods of the earth, of the year, of the land, of the grain, and finally, to imperial heaven itself, and also to imperial earth, with all the saints." His majesty, moreover, sent a king to Tae Shan, "the great mountain," in Shangtung province, with Tibetian incense matches, to pray for rain in the emperor's stead. But all was of no avail, and at last on the 25th of July, the emperor offered up the following

PRAYER FOR RAIN, *written by his imperial majesty Taoukwang, and offered up on the 28th day of the 6th month of the 12th year of his reign—July 25th, A. D. 1832.*

"Kneeling, a memorial is hereby presented, to cause affairs to be heard.

"Oh, alas! Imperial heaven, were not the world afflicted by extraordinary changes, I would not dare to present extraordinary services. But this year the drought is most unusual. Summer is past, and no rain has fallen. Not only do agriculture and human beings feel the dire calamity; but also beasts and insects, herbs and trees, almost cease to live.

"I, the minister of heaven, am placed over mankind, and am responsible for keeping the world in order, and tranquillizing the people. Although it is now impossible for me to sleep or eat with composure; although I am scorched with grief, and tremble with anxiety; still, after all, no genial and copious showers have been obtained.

"Some days ago, I fasted, and offered rich sacrifices, on the altars of the gods of the land and the grain; and had to be thankful for gathering clouds, and slight showers; but not enough to cause gladness.

"Looking up, I consider that heaven's heart is benevolence and love. The sole cause is the daily deeper atrocity of my sins; but little sincerity and little devotion. Hence I have been unable to move heaven's heart, and bring down abundant blessings.

"Having respectfully searched the records, I find, that, in the 24th year of Keenlung, my imperial grandfather, the high honorable and pure emperor reverently performed a 'great snow service.' I feel impelled by ten thousand considerations, to look up and imitate the usage, and with trembling anxiety, rashly assail heaven, examine myself, and consider my errors; looking up, and hoping that I may obtain pardon. I ask myself—whether in sacrificial services I have been disrespectful? Whether or not pride and prodigality have had a place in my heart, springing up there unobserved? Whether, from the length of time, I have become remiss in attending to the affairs of government; and have been unable to attend to them with that serious diligence, and strenuous effort, which I ought? Whether I have uttered irreverent words and have deserved reprehension? Whether perfect equity has been attained in conferring rewards or inflicting punishments? Whether in raising mauso-

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leums and laying out gardens, I have distressed the people and wasted property? Whether in the appointment of officers I have failed to obtain fit persons, and thereby the acts of government have been petty and vexatious to the people? Whether punishments have been unjustly inflicted or not? Whether the oppressed have found no means of appeal? Whether in persecuting heterodox sects, the innocent have not been involved? Whether or not the magistrates have insulted the people, and refused to listen to their affairs? Whether in the successive military operations on the western frontiers, there may have been the horrors of human slaughter, for the sake of imperial rewards? Whether the largesses bestowed on the afflicted southern provinces were properly applied; or the people were left to die in the ditches? Whether the efforts to exterminate or pacify the rebellious mountaineers of Hoonan and Canton, were properly conducted; or whether they led to the inhabitants being trampled on as mire or ashes? To all these topics, to which my anxieties have been directed, I ought to lay the plumb-line, and strenuously endeavor to correct what is wrong; still recollecting that there may be faults which have not occurred to me in my meditations.

"Prostrate I beg imperial heaven, *Hwang Teen*, to pardon my ignorance and stupidity; and to grant me self-renovation; for myriads of innocent people are involved by me, a single man. My sins are so numerous, it is difficult to escape from them. Summer is past, and autumn arrived; to wait longer will really be impossible. Knocking head, I pray imperial heaven, to hasten and confer gracious deliverance—a speedy and divinely beneficial rain; to save the people's lives and in some degree redeem my iniquities, Oh—alas! Imperial heaven, observe these things! Alas! oh imperial heaven, be gracious to them. I am inexpressibly grieved, alarmed and frightened. Reverently this memorial is presented."

Remarks of the New York Observer.

This is a most singular production. It is one, too, of great value. It is worth more than scores of quartos and folios of the vain speculations which have been published concerning China. Even allowing that much of the coloring has been given to it for effect merely, (which we are slow to admit), still it exhibits an exalted personage in a most interesting and affecting point of view. It is withal a very serious document: as it conducts us to the anti-chambers of the "celestial court," and there shows us the "minister of heaven," scorched with grief, poring over his atrocious sins, and with trembling anxiety, recounting the errors of his public and private life; our sympathy is excited, and we, instinctively, re-echo his lamentation, Woo hoo! Oh, alas!

It exhibits weakness and darkness peculiar to the human mind, while unblessed by the revealed word and by the spirit of the only living and true God. It shows, also, very distinctly, if we mistake not, the symptoms of an oppressed and declining empire. We predict nothing. We should rejoice to see "the great pure dynasty" long stand strong, flourishing in all the glory, peace, tranquillity, and prosperity which it now proudly and falsely arrogates. The welfare of the Chinese empire is the dearest object to our hearts on earth. But our own minds, in accordance we believe with the minds of millions, forebode an approaching change. We cannot deny the evidence of our senses; and we will not, knowingly, conceal the truth. Causes are operating on this nation—would they did not exist—which must produce tremendous effects. The state groans; and already convulsions begin to be felt. And oh, should the bands of government be once broken asunder, and this immense mass of population—an ocean of human beings—be thrown into confusion, the scene would be awful. We gladly turn from the contemplation of such a picture.

The emperor's anxieties, occasioned by the long continuance of the drought, are now terminated. By a paper in the Gazette, dated at Peking, July 29th, it is stated—that once the emperor had fasted, and offered the prayer, given above, before the altar dedicated to heaven—at about 8 o'clock on the same evening, thunder, lightning, and rain were intermingled; the rain falling in sweet and copious showers. The next day, a report came in from the shunteenfoo magistrate, that two inches had fallen: and on successive days, near the imperial domain, a quantity fell equal to four inches. For this manifestation of heavenly compassion, the emperor, in an order published, expresses his devout devotion and intense gratitude; and the 2d of August is appointed as a day of thanksgiving. Six kings are directed to repair to the altar dedicated (1) to heaven, (2) to earth, (3) to the gods of the land and grain, (4) to the gods of heaven, (5) to the gods of earth, and (6) to the gods of the revolving year.

The precise idea which his imperial majesty attaches to the words "imperial heaven," we will not stay here to determine. It is manifest, however, that such a variety of objects of adoration cannot be acceptable to HIM who has declared "*Thou shalt have no other gods before me.*" Jehovah is not a man that he should lie;—he will not give his glory to another. The conduct of the emperor in praying, fasting, and self examination, ought to reprove the christian. But we shall do exceedingly wrong, if we attempt to excuse such abominable idolatry, and to throw the mantle of charity over that which God abhors.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, connected with the drought, that none of the priests of Taou and Budha were *ordered* to pray as they usually have been heretofore on similar occasions. This single fact shows in how low estimation *they* are held by the emperor.

VETO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the honorable senate.

A bill entitled "an act to incorporate the proprietors of the second Baptist meeting house in Lowell," was yesterday laid before me, for my approval, which feeling myself constrained to withhold, I now return the same, with my objections thereto, to the senate, where it appears to have originated, for revision, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution.

The first section of the bill proposes to constitute certain persons, by name with their associates and successors into a corporation by the name of the proprietors of the second Baptist meeting house in Lowell, *with power to acquire and manage real and personal estate, not exceeding in value twenty thousand dollars.* In the second section, it is provided, that the corporation may divide their estate into shares, as their bye laws shall direct, and may make on such shares assessments not exceeding one hundred dollars, on each share, and authorises a sale of the shares of delinquent proprietors, who shall neglect or refuse to pay their assessments. The number of shares is no otherwise restricted, than by the aggregate amount of funds, which the corporation is permitted to possess. There is no where to be found in the bill, any limitation of the uses to which this property is to be applied, or any indication of the description of estate which the corporation may hold. Indeed, otherwise than by the name given to the corporation, and which neither defines, nor can control its powers, there is nothing to designate its intended character, or distinguish it from a monied, manufacturing, or other business institution. Taken in all its provisions, it is, in effect, neither more nor less, *than a broad and bold authority* to certain persons to "*acquire and manage,*" with the facilities of an act of incorporation, property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars raised by assessment, divided and held in shares, and to be disposed of, at pleasure. In stating this position, it can hardly be necessary to remark, that the title of the bill, which seems to imply that the persons proposed to be incorporated are proprietors of a meeting house, is no part of the enactment, nor need it be repeated, that the name by which a corporation is created has little to do in regulating its operations. If it was designed to constitute a corporate body for religious purposes, the bill departs from the technical and definite phraseology, by which that design of the legislature is usually manifested. The reference which is had in the bill to the powers and requirements contained in an act concerning corporations, applies only to those powers which respect the organization of such bodies, and are made common to corporations of every description, where special and different provisions are not prescribed.

Holding, therefore, as I do, that if the bill should pass into a law, the corporation thereby created, would be competent to acquire, hold, and manage estate, real and personal, to the extent of twenty thousand dollars, *wholly unrestrained in its uses*, by the statute, and believing that in grants of this description, it must be the intention of the legislature to direct the application of the funds, I respectfully submit these considerations, as *objections* both to the expediency and propriety of the form of the present enactment.

A particular matter, certainly of this minor importance, might hardly seem to warrant me, in claiming for it so much of your attention. But I cannot forbear to avail myself of the opportunity which the objection to this bill creates, to express also my apprehensions of future embarrassment from the facility and frequency with which corporate powers are granted. The effect is to destroy individuality of interest, and to accumulate masses of property in aggregate bodies; to convert substantial freeholds into mere securities for transferable paper, or by locking up property from private disposal in the funds of another class of corporations, to induce to a reliance for the accomplishment of ordinary purposes upon public provisions, rather than the results of personal industry and exertion. Whenever large capital and combined means are required to effect great objects, whether of business or moral improvement, they may most effectually be secured under acts of incorporation. To such purposes, and to a wide range of interests, these legal facilities, doubtless, may be judiciously, if they are not of necessity accorded. But they must be limited in their application, by some rules of public policy. And I humbly and earnestly appeal to the consideration of the legislature, at least, as some guard against abuses of the authority conferred, that in every act of incorporation which their wisdom may sanction, the object of the grant, whatever it may be, shall be made manifest, and the powers which are to be exercised, either expressly or by distinct reference, be clearly and precisely defined. LEVI LINCOLN.

Council chamber, March 20th, 1833.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS,

Relative to the abuses of the franking privilege, and sending books in the mail.

Post office department, April 11, 1833.

Being informed by official reports, "that the abuse of the franking privilege is increasing to an extent which threatens seriously to impair the revenue of the department;" that "it is not confined to correspondence from which no pecuniary advantage results, but is extended to the commercial and business transactions of the country—instances having been detected of its being practiced for the benefit of banks and venders of lottery tickets;" that "every day, letters are left to be mailed, bear-

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ing the franks of persons who are, and for some time have been, many hundred miles distant;—and letters are received from the large cities bearing the franks of gentlemen well known to be remote from those places, the addresses being in hand writing different from the franks; with other circumstances attending, obviously showing that those, whose franks were upon them, could have no participation in, or knowledge of the letters;" and that "blank envelopes, with franks upon them, have been surreptitiously and otherwise obtained, with a view of covering correspondence, in violation of law;"—I deem it my duty to call on all postmasters, to be vigilant in detecting and preventing these frauds upon the revenue of the department; and strictly to obey that requirement of the act of congress, which makes it "their especial duty to prosecute" for such offences.

It is because the letter is actually, or by construction of law, *from* the person authorised to send it free, that it is exempted from postage. The frank is merely the certificate of the fact that it is so. When, therefore, the circumstances connected with the letter, are such as to show that it is *not* from such a person, and that the frank on it is, in effect, a false certificate, postmasters will, in such cases, charge the letter with postage; and they are particularly required to do so, whenever the address on the letter is in a hand writing different from the frank, unless that circumstance is satisfactorily explained.

Penalties attach, whenever a person franks a letter from another, unless written by his own order, and on the business of his office, except that the secretaries of the state, treasury, war, and navy departments, and the postmaster general, may frank letters and packets on official business, prepared in any public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. In prosecuting for these penalties, postmasters will obtain the aid of the district attorney of the United States, and for that purpose, report to him the circumstances, and the names of the witnesses in each case; and they will cause the proceedings to be instituted in the district court of the United States; not only against those who abuse their frank, *but also against those who procure* it to be done. Attention is called to the subjoined references to, and extracts from, the law and regulations of the department.

It has been reported by several postmasters, that numerous volumes of books have lately been discovered in the mails, the wrappers in which they were enveloped and franked, when mailed, having worn off; and that this mode of sending them through the country, has been practised to an extent that has subjected the conveyance of the mail to vexatious burthens and delay;—I, therefore, require all postmasters to be careful to ascertain, when bulky packages are left to be mailed, if they contain books, or any other article not authorised by law to be so transmitted; and on discovering that to be the case, to withhold them, in all instances, from the mail.

W. T. BARRY, *postmaster general.*

See pages 15, 16, 21, 26, 28, 29, and 52, of the law and instructions of the post office department, (edition of 1832) to ascertain who are entitled to the franking privilege.

Sections 24 and 28, of the act of congress, passed March 3, 1825, entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the post office department."

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who, from and after the passage of this act, shall procure, and advise, or assist, in the doing or perpetration of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to, who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence: *provided*, that the secretary of the treasury, secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy and postmaster general, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office, in the absence of the principal thereof. And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the paying of postage, each person, so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Note of the president, directing an investigation in relation to the fire.

In consequence of the public loss sustained by the burning of the treasury building, and the destruction of some valuable papers, the president has deemed it proper, at the request of the secretary of the treasury, to direct an inquiry to be made into the cause of the disaster. He therefore directs a thorough and careful investigation to be made on the following points.

1. In what manner was the fire occasioned?

2. If accidental, how did it happen? Was it from any defect in the original construction of the building?—or was it occasioned by carelessness or negligence? And if by carelessness or negligence, to whom can either be attributed?

3. Were proper exertions used to preserve the books, papers, and public property in the building, as well as to save the building itself?

The attorney general is directed to conduct the inquiry, and the other members of the cabinet to aid in it. The witnesses to be examined on oath, and their depositions reduced to writing; and when the investigation is closed, the testimony to be reported to the president, together with the opinions of the members of the cabinet on the points above stated.

The president directs that the chief justice of the circuit court for the District of Columbia be requested to preside at the investigation, and to assist in it. ANDREW JACKSON.

March 31, 1833.

Report of the investigators.

SIR: We have made the inquiries directed by your order of the 31st of March last, in relation to the fire at the treasury building, on the morning of that day, and proceed to state the manner in which the investigation was conducted, and the result of the inquiries.

We commenced the examination of witnesses at the room of the secretary of state, on the day of the fire at two o'clock in the evening, and continued to take testimony at the same place every day until the evening of Saturday, the 6th instant. The proceedings were then unavoidably suspended until Wednesday the 10th instant, when some further testimony was taken, and the investigation closed. We have examined altogether more than fifty witnesses, and have called before us every person from whom it was supposed that any information could be obtained on the subject.

Chief justice Cranch presided at the examinations, and gave to the inquiry his unremitting attention and valuable assistance. You are aware the secretary of the navy left Washington, in order to execute some official duties, before the investigation was concluded.

It appears from the whole evidence, that the fire was first discovered about half past two o'clock in the morning. The attention of two or three persons who reside in the neighborhood and in view of the building, was attracted by the light from the windows; and nearly at the same time the volume of smoke occasioned by the fire was observed by others who happened to be in the streets in different parts of the city.

Those who discovered the fire immediately gave the alarm, and hastened to the building; and when the first persons arrived on the ground, the guard within the house was still asleep, and unconscious of the fire, and was awakened by the noise made at one of the doors to rouse him. There is some difference of opinion among the witnesses as to the precise state of the fire at that moment. But taking the whole testimony together, we think it is fully proved, that when the first persons arrived on the ground, the room in the second story on the north side of the house, and immediately west of the projection in the centre of the building, appeared to be on fire in every part—that the flames and dense clouds of smoke were issuing from one or both of the windows of the room—and that there was then no appearance of fire in either of the adjoining rooms, nor in the garret, nor roof. In a very few minutes, however, the fire was communicated to the adjoining rooms, and to the garret and the roof; and the garret being filled for the most part with old papers and paper cases, the flames spread through it with great rapidity. The first engine arrived on the ground in twenty minutes after the fire was discovered, and the roof over the room in which it originated was then blazing, and very soon afterwards began to fall in. Every exertion to check the flames was immediately made with this engine, and others which arrived shortly after it. But it was soon evident that the want of a sufficient supply of water in the neighborhood of the building rendered it impossible to save it, and the fire continued to advance. And in about one hour from the time it was first seen, the whole building, with the exception of the fire-proof portion of it, was either consumed or on fire.

We have endeavored in vain to trace the origin of the fire, and are unable to impute it to any particular cause. Three of the witnesses who have been examined, passed near the building about half past one o'clock, or a little later, on the morning of the fire, and at that time there was no light from any of the windows, nor any thing in or about the house to attract attention or create alarm. The remains of the building have been carefully examined by skilful workmen, and they can discover no defect in its construction which may be supposed to have occasioned the disaster. On the night of the fire the usual precautions for security appear to have been taken. The regular watchman being sick and unable to attend, his place was supplied, under the direction of the superintendent, by a young man between nineteen and twenty years of age, who has been employed constantly for about eighteen months past, as one of the laborers at the building. And, according to the ordinary practice of the guard, he examined about ten o'clock at night all the rooms, except those in the fire-proof part of the house, and found the fires in the grates to be, as he supposed, entirely safe. The fuel used in the part of the building where the fire began, is anthracite coal; and in the room where it originated, the coal had sunk below the upper bar of the grate at the time of the examination by the guard: and the blower, resting on the ash pan, was placed as a fender before it, according to the usual practice. No fresh coal had been put on the fire after twelve or one o'clock on that day. The outer doors and the windows of

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the house were fastened in the ordinary manner in the inside, with the exception of a window in the fire-proof, which seems to have been very negligently secured, if secured at all, on that night. But there is no communication between that room and the part of the building where the fire commenced; and if an evil disposed person had entered at that window, he could not have made his way into any other room.

The regulations of the superintendent made it the duty of the night guard to make the examination of the rooms and fires above mentioned; but he was not required to keep awake all night; and, since the year 1826, it has been the practice for only one of the watchmen to remain during the night in the building, and he has been permitted to sleep after ten o'clock.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the proper exertions were immediately made by the officers of the government and the citizens who assembled, to save the books and papers. And the most active and praiseworthy efforts were used for that purpose; and, in some instances, the zeal of those engaged exposed them to much hazard. The secretary of the treasury was early on the ground, and by his direction the books and papers were placed, as they were brought out, under the care of proper guards—and on the same day, at an early hour in the evening, they were deposited in a house that was immediately engaged for the temporary occupation of the treasury department.

We cannot, at this time, undertake to state with precision, what papers and books have been destroyed; since those which were saved have not yet been perfectly arranged. The secretary of the treasury has taken measures to obtain a prompt and accurate report from the heads of the beaureaux on this subject. But we believe that very few papers have been lost that are of much importance to the government or to individuals, and that the great mass of the most valuable books and papers have been saved.

The depositions we have taken accompany this report—and also drawings of the treasury building, which will enable you more readily to comprehend the testimony of the witnesses.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) EDW. LIVINGSTON, *secretary of state.*
LOUIS McLANE, *sec'ry of the treasury.*
LEW. CASS, *secretary of war.*
R. B. TANEY, *attorney general.*
WM. T. BARRY, *postmaster general.*

To the president.
April 12, 1833.

Report from the secretary of the treasury to the president.
Treasury department, April 12, 1833.

SIR—The report which will be made to you of the result of the investigation you have been pleased to institute, at the request of the secretary of the treasury, will present the information that has been obtained respecting the circumstances attending the recent conflagration of the treasury building. For your further satisfaction, however, it is thought proper to lay before you such other facts connected with the subject, as are within the knowledge of the officers of the department; and, as far as may now be practicable, to state the loss that has been sustained in the records and papers, and to offer such suggestions as may lead to greater safety in future.

With a view to this subject, the principal officers who occupied the building, viz: the first comptroller, first auditor, treasurer and register, were severally called upon; and their reports are herewith transmitted.

From all that has hitherto transpired, it does not appear that the disaster is attributable to any particular neglect or inattention on the part of those who had charge of the building. It is shewn that past ten o'clock at night all the fires were in a safe condition, and that no lights of any kind had been used in that part of the building in which the fire originated. Though the person employed to watch that night was asleep when the fire was discovered, it appears that it was not considered his duty to be awake all night, and that, in fact, it has been the authorised practice, for many years, for the watchman in the building to lie down to sleep after about ten or eleven o'clock. No satisfactory proof has been obtained of the cause of the disaster; and nothing need be here observed in addition to the report already adverted to.

By referring to the diagrams which accompany that report, the position of the apartments occupied by the several officers of the treasury may be seen. *In the basement or cellar*, three rooms on the south side were filled with boxes containing abstracts connected with settled post office accounts, and were in charge of the register's office; five other rooms were appropriated to the storing of fuel, and the residue were empty. On the *ground floor*, three rooms on the north side, in the eastern section, were occupied by the treasurer's office; the three rooms on the south side of that section, with one room on each side of the south door, and one room adjoining the treasurer's office on the north side, were occupied by the first auditor's office; all the other rooms on the ground floor, and the adjoining fire proof rooms, were occupied by the register's office. On the *principal or upper floor*, the six rooms in the eastern section of the building were occupied by the comptroller's office—the residue of the rooms on that floor, and the fire proof adjoining, were occupied by the secretary's office. In the *attic, or garret*, the middle room on the south side, was appropriated to papers and records belonging to the secretary's office—the two adjoining rooms on the east, and those of the comptroller's office; the south eastern corner to those of the treasurer's office; and all the residue to those of the register's office.

The fire was discovered in the second room west of the staircase, on the north side of the house, on the principal floor—being the room immediately adjoining the projection in the centre of the building, as laid down in the diagram, and being one of the rooms belonging to the office of the secretary, and occupied by Mr. A. Laub, (who was also the superintendent of the building), Mr. Wolf, and Mr. T. Dickins. It was discovered between half past two and three o'clock. The great progress it had made when discovered, and its rapid advance afterwards, until the total destruction of the building, are set forth in the testimony accompanying the report, and are besides so well known to the president as to need no further description.

The secretary, though not among the earliest, was nevertheless early in arriving at the scene of the conflagration. He soon saw from the progress which the fire was making, and from the whole inadequate means of checking or subduing it, that the entire building would probably be consumed His attention was, therefore, immediately, and almost exclusively, directed to the preservation of the papers and records in the accounting offices and in the register's office. Many of the clerks and citizens assisted with great zeal and activity, as well in getting those papers and records out of the building, as in preserving them afterwards. Under the direction of the secretary, the several collection of papers, books, records, &c. that were made, were placed in charge of the clerks, or well known and trusty citizens. By these united exertions all the important papers belonging to those offices have been saved. Those belonging to the treasurer's office have also been preserved.

The flame, however, was so soon communicated to the garret and roof, particularly that part of the roof above the stairs leading to the garret, as to render highly dangerous, and indeed impracticable, any effort to save the papers and records belonging to any of the offices, which had been placed in the garret, and consequently they were all lost.

As soon as the papers, books and other records were taken out of the accounting and register's offices, the secretary's attention was turned to procuring suitable buildings for the immediate accommodation of the department. After various inquiries and negotiations, he succeeded in obtaining, before noon on Sunday, the five contiguous buildings on the south side of the Pennsylvania avenue nearest the eastern gate of the president's square. Before two o'clock on the same day, all the papers and records that were exposed, were safely removed to those buildings, and the fire proof apartments of the treasury, which remained undestroyed. On Monday and Tuesday the attention of the officers was chiefly devoted to the arrangement of the papers and records; and, on Wednesday, the business of the department, which had been partially resumed on Tuesday, was in full activity and transacted as usual.

Owing to the great quantity of papers, books, and other records removed from the building, and the disorder into which they were thrown, some time must necessarily elapse before it can be exactly ascertained what has been lost and what saved. From the progress the fire had made before it was discovered, it was not possible to save any part of those in the room in which it originated, or in that of the chief clerk immediately adjoining it on the west. Those contained in the room on the south side, directly opposite to that in which it commenced, and to which it must have communicated early, were also destroyed. Those in the other rooms occupied by the clerks of the secretary on the same floor were chiefly saved. Of those contained in the room occupied by Mr. Reid and Mr. Nesbit, next east of that in which the fire originated, by the timely efforts of the former gentleman, and a few others who arrived early, a great portion were saved; and of those contained in the room occupied by Mr. F. Dickins and Mr. Rodman, owing to the fearless exertions of the former gentleman, who, accompanied by a highly respectable citizen, entered the room by a ladder when the roof above was on fire, and continued till the doors of his own room were consumed, and the ceiling of that immediately adjoining on the east had fallen in, none were lost. The library and all the papers in the room occupied by the secretary were saved by the efforts of a few individuals, among whom were the chief clerk and Mr. T. Dickins, who entered it, by a ladder, through the semicircular window at the west end. All the furniture in the rooms, occupied by the secretary's clerks was consumed, and of that in the secretary's room, the greater part was broken in being thrown from the windows.

The principal loss sustained in the secretary's office, was the correspondence; the whole of which, with the exception of that relating to revolutionary claims, and to applications under the insolvent laws, and with the exception also of two record books containing letters to banks, and two containing communications to congress, was lost. Measures, however, are already in progress to replace them as far as may be found practicable. In the mean time, it is hoped that no serious detriment will be experienced in the transaction of the public business for want of them.

The reports from the first comptroller, first auditor, treasurer and register, which are herewith transmitted, exhibit the state of the papers and records of their respective offices as far as can now be ascertained. In those offices were contained all the papers and records which relate to accounts, settled and unsettled; and of these it is highly gratifying to find that the whole of the latter, and all the important portions of the former have been preserved.

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The secretary has reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the persons belonging to his office who were present on the occasion. It is represented to him, that Mr. Anthony, Mr. Maginnis, Mr. Potter, Mr. Wolf, Mr. A. Laub, and Mr. Nesbit, and Mr. Mountz, were not aware of the fire at the treasury until it was consumed, owing to the distance of their residences. The chief clerk, and Messrs. McKean, Dungan, T. Dickins, Rodman, Reid, and F. Dickins were actively and usefully engaged in rescuing and preserving the books, records, and effects; as were also Mr. Lovejoy the messenger, and Mr. William J. Goddard, the laborer attached to the building, and Mr. Pettet the assistant messenger, who, owing to the distance of his residence, was late in arriving.

The secretary observed other clerks active and diligent on the occasion, as well as many of his fellow citizens. But as he cannot recollect all, and to name some only would seem invidious, he confines his notice in this place to those attached to his own office.

As the situation of the buildings now occupied by the department does not admit of being otherwise effectually protected, the secretary of war, has, at the request of the secretary of the treasury, directed a military guard to be stationed, and sentinels to walk round them from sunset to sunrise. Means will also be taken for removing some wooden fences which adjoin the building, to prevent fire from being communicated by them, and to prevent the shelter they afford to evil disposed persons.

Our own experience has demonstrated, what indeed could not otherwise be doubted, that there is no proper security for the public archives, consisting of so many and such important records, documents, and papers, except in fire-proof buildings. The present offices are not of this description. The buildings appropriated to the state and war departments are partially fire-proof, though in a very slight degree. The navy building is altogether insecure, even more so than the treasury building was,—inasmuch as the latter contained some fire-proof depositories in which a portion of the records were preserved. The secretary, therefore, does not deem it proper to recommend the repair of the building, if the president should be of opinion that he has authority to repair it. The secretary, however, takes the liberty to suggest, that, at the meeting of congress it be recommended that a fire-proof building be erected, of sufficient extent to accommodate all the public offices under the same roof, having regard as well to those already organized as those which the growth of the country will probably render necessary for some years to come. Such a plan would have the additional advantage of removing the great inconvenience which is now constantly experienced in the transaction of business, from the separation of the public offices.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE, *secretary of the treasury.*

The president of the United States.

The reports of the comptroller, first auditor, treasurer and register of the treasury are added. They throw no light on the subject under inquiry, and the following summary notice of their several statements will subserve all general purposes.

The first comptroller, judge Anderson, reports that all the correspondence on revenue questions, from the commencement of the government up to February 28th, 1833, and most other papers and books of value have been found, and that "it has not yet been discovered that any books or documents of importance belonging to that office, or any accounts received in it from the auditor's office, are missing."

The first auditor, R. Harrison, reports that every thing in his office was removed,—and that none but papers of little value are missing and they are daily coming in. The office is perfectly re-organized.

The treasurer, John Campbell, reports, that all the articles, records, papers, furniture, &c. in the lower rooms were removed some time before the fire reached them. Those in the garret rooms were entirely destroyed. The lower rooms contained all the papers that relate to the transactions of the treasurer's office since 1st June, 1829, and the records of the treasurer's quarterly accounts for several years prior to that time, and the records of payments into the treasury by collectors and receivers of public money since 1816. The room in the garret contained all the books and papers relating to the transactions of the office prior to 1st June, 1829, with these exceptions. The papers are now all in order and arranged for use.

The register of the treasury, T. L. Smith, esq. reports, that there is satisfactory reason for believing that the contents of all the rooms that were occupied for the transaction of the business of this office, have been saved. The loss will be confined to the garret, and the cellar, which were merely places of deposite for the papers of the least value.

The losses are chiefly the vouchers of the internal revenue accounts, and those of the war and navy departments prior to 1817, and the "*abstracts*" of post office accounts prior to 1828. The records, daybooks &c. being preserved, little inconvenience is anticipated from the losses.

All these reports concur in the necessity of erecting fire-proof buildings, and the register adds a suggestion for the organization of fire engine companies.

A belief is freely expressed, that the destruction of the treasury building was *not accidental;* which belief seems strengthened by the facts stated in the preceding papers, though no opinion is expressed on the subject.

The Globe says—We published yesterday the report of the secretary of the treasury to the president, accompanied by the reports of the heads of the respective bureaus. It will doubtless give great satisfaction to the public, to find the intelligence spread abroad by letter writers and others, tending to produce the belief that many of the papers and documents in relation to the accounts of the treasury—vouchers in relation to demands, such as pensions, &c. had been lost, has proved, upon examination, to be utterly unfounded.

It is a remarkable and fortunate circumstance, that all the material papers in relation to accounts *settled and unsettled,* have been preserved with the exception of those in relation to the contingent fund—and, therefore, that no pecuniary loss of considerable amount can be sustained by the government beyond that consequent on the destruction of the building and furniture.

The papers in relation to the expenditure of the contingent fund were, according to the testimony of Mr. Laub, the superintendent, consumed in the room in which, from the report of the secretaries to the president, it seems the fire originated.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. TYLER.

A public entertainment was given to Mr. Tyler, one of the senators of the United States from Virginia, in Gloucester county, Virginia, on the 20th ult. On being toasted, he pronounced an ardent, "state rights" and anti-proclamation speech—as follows:

The toast. Our guest John Tyler: The renewed confidence of his country is the best commentary on his course.

Mr. Tyler expressed his sense of the honor implied in the sentiment just offered. He said that so strong a manifestation of respect and confidence proceeding from any portion of his fellow-citizens, could not fail to be highly appreciated—but, the gratification is greatly increased by the fact that it proceeds from the citizens of my adopted county, among whom I expect to finish my course on earth. No man could devise either a fairer land for his abode or more generous inhabitants for his associates and friends. From the moment that I arrived among you, you extended to me the hand of hospitality and kindness. You soon caused me to forget that I was a stranger, and your conduct upon this occasion furnishes me the assurance that I am not only surrounded by political, but personal friends. I shall use every effort so to acquit myself of my public duties as to merit a continuance of your confidence, and so to live among you as to deserve your respect and friendship.

I cannot resume my seat, gentlemen, without tendering to you my congratulations at the measure of peace and conciliation adopted by congress at almost the last hour of its recent session. No patriot could have regarded the events of the last four months without pain and apprehension. A deep gloom had settled upon our affairs. I frankly confess that I, who am not given to despair, was at times almost led to do so. A state had met the legislation of congress by counter legislation on her part. She had pronounced the laws laid for the advantage of the northern capitalists unconstitutional and grievously oppressive. She had remonstrated against them year after year; and her solemn protest was filed amongst the archives of government. If she had stopped with protests and remonstrances, she would but have done what had been done by our own state and every southern state. But she went farther. She declared those laws null and void by an ordinance adopted by her people assembled in convention, and absolved all within her limits from their observance, and threw over her citizens the protection of her judiciary. This excited into action the agents of the general government. The legislature of a state had opposed the legislature of the United States, and the resolution seemed to be formed to bring her to the feet of the federal government, by military force. The president had deemed it necessary to issue his proclamation, in effect, denouncing her leaders as traitors, and her people as dupes. He had caused the regular army to be assembled on her soil, and numerous public vessels to swarm upon her coast, and at a later day made a requisition on congress for all the naval and military force of the country. South Carolina, on the contrary, seemed to be resolved to maintain her position. If a proclamation was issued at Washington, she replied to it from Columbia; and if the trumpet sounded there, her bugle-blast was heard in return breathing a note of bold defiance. I considered the course pursued towards her highly impolitic. I thought I knew the southern man—that he was to be won more by gentleness and conciliation than by threats of violence—that he might be led, but could not be driven. I felt, too, that he was demanding but his rights, and that however impolitic or censurable South Carolina might have been in her course, yet that she demanded nothing but justice—sheer justice. The line of my conduct as the representative of a state that had twice pronounced, in solemn form, the tariff laws to be unconstitutional, was, according to my conception, clearly marked out. To the demand for swords and bayonets and cannon and muskets and armed men—to collect an unjust and unconstitutional tax, I had but one reply—do justice—repeal or modify your obnoxious laws—yield to the wishes of the whole south—do that for South Carolina and the other southern states, which England has refused to do for Ireland—repeal your tithe system, imposed not for the benefit of the parson, but the manufacturer. By a great and noble act of retribution, set a proud example to the governments of the earth, and demonstrate that temperance, forbearance and justice, are the ministers of free government. But those considerations seemed to

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have no effect, and the gloom grew more and more dense. Our friends had hoped much from the action of the house of representatives.

To one gentleman of that house, Mr. Verplanck of New York, the country owes much for the zeal and ability with which he pressed the bill from the committee of ways and means. He is no longer in congress and I regret it—left out probably because he has dared upon some occasion to differ from his party. He had an able coadjutor in my friend Mr. Wilde from Georgia, but zeal, however great, industry however untiring, could do nothing, and hope seemed almost to have fled. The raven cry of force—force alone was heard—force against our brethren, the descendants of those gallant men who had stood by our fathers in many a well fought field—force against those very men who had assisted in bearing aloft the flag of the country on the ocean and on the land—force to wrest a state and thereby to obliterate one of the stars of the confederacy, these things would have been accomplished. The war cry was in the breeze, and an unjust, and unconstitutional, and oppressive system was to be cemented and strengthened by the blood of freemen and the destruction of a state. But, gentlemen, the darkest hour of the night is said to be that which precedes the dawn of day. The day did come, and we may flatter ourselves that its light has scattered the clouds which so angrily threatened us. Of the principal agent in the accomplishment of this work of peace, I shall say nothing. Those who are disposed to interrupt the general rejoicing by discordant notes of censure and condemnation for the past, remind me of old Hook whose cattle had been impressed to supply the American army during the siege of York, and who, amid the universal joy attendant upon the surrender of Cornwallis, was represented by Mr. Henry as crying out through the camp and along the highways—beef! —beef!

While, however, we have escaped, as we may fondly hope, the danger of civil war, I should but deceive you if I did not express my deliberate conviction, that doctrines have been advanced and maintained, destined to bring our institutions into extreme danger. The moment was doubtless esteemed to be propitious for their advancement. Nullification it was seen stood in bad odour with the public, and consolidation, profiting by the panic, erected boldly its crest, trusting to rivet itself upon the affections of the people, through the unpopularity of nullification. Time is not allowed me to do more than invite your attention to one of these doctrines, advanced from a high quarter and openly maintained in debate—that doctrine which claims for the federal government the exclusive allegiance of the citizen—a doctrine which embraces every question heretofore held in dispute between the parties of this country, and if successfully maintained overthrowing all that has ever been contended for by the great republican party. We are brought to the feet of our opponents, and nothing worth contending for remains. If this doctrine is to prevail, as the settled political doctrine, I ask any man to tell me where is to be found any state right remaining. A state without citizens but as mere *quasi* citizens, and they owing it no allegiance! Why, gentlemen, can we be blind to the bold and reckless character of this assertion? Can we be ignorant of its necessary results? Can any sovereignty exist in a state whose inhabitants owe it no allegiance? Where is to be found its moral or physical power? When liberty is invaded, upon whom shall it call to defend it? Take any case, however oppressive. Suppose that a majority of congress decrees emancipation of your slaves—a majority of the people through their legislature resist this infraction of their rights by legislation, or with swords in their hands, while the minority takes sides with congress, that majority would be held to be traitors, while that minority would be applauded for holding fast to their allegiance. You who should rally to the banner of Virginia would be hunted as rebels, and the hangman would be your executioner. You are claimed as the citizens of a certain undefined and undefinable community, called the *United States*, which are construed into words of cabalistical influence under the present constitution, although when found in the old articles of confederation, possessed of the same import and applicable to the same subject, they are admitted to have no meaning at all. No escape from tyranny is left us, for the act of resistance is treason, and the effort to secede or withdraw from a political association, which threatens to rivet upon us and our posterity the chains of despotism, is rebellion to be put down by force of arms. What then remains to the states of this union of all their sovereignty? I will tell you—the right to petition, to supplicate, and on bended knees to ask for mercy. The privilege of the slave under the lash of his task master—this is all that remains. No logical mind will deny but that these are the consequences of this pernicious doctrine. The equal to this was never advanced in the highest and most palmy days of federalism.

The alien and sedition laws are universally held as odious, and yet what were they in comparison with this? Some four or five citizens were imprisoned, lawlessly and unconstitutionally imprisoned, under a perversion of *a single clause* in the constitution—but this fell doctrine changes the *whole instrument*—alters its entire character, and turns to scorn the resolutions of this state, adopted in 1798-'9—threatens absolute consolidation and employs the whole naval and military force of the country to accomplish it. Instead of a federal government formed out of 24 states and resting on compact, you have a single nation—a central government, exercising unlimited sway, and mere provincial departments holding their rights and exercising their powers but at the pleasure of that central government. The name of our beloved and honored state, if not stricken from the map, is permitted to remain to tell what Virginia once was, and in perfect mockery of her former high pretensions.

This doctrine of exclusive allegiance is but the result of that other doctrine which has been contended for so strenuously by a certain party in this country from the day that the federal government was put in motion, viz: That the constitution was not the result of compact among the states as separate communities and independent sovereignties, but was the work of the people. If it was the work of the people acting as one whole, then it was obvious that that whole, that entire mass was the sole sovereign, and of course had exclusive title to the allegiance of each and every individual within the broad limits of the union. This theory of the constitution was met and overthrown—all history gave it a flat contradiction. Its errors were too obvious to be imposed upon a thinking community. It rested principally on three or four words in the constitution "we the people of the United States" as if these could mean aught else, than "we the people of the states united;" the great struggle and true intent from the first was to re-establish this claim of exclusive allegiance; for it was obvious that the moment that concession was made, the contest was at an end, and this glorious federal union created by the states for their mutual defence and protection, would annihilate its very creators, and hold them but as mere dependencies. The argument is now somewhat varied, but is still intrinsically the same—allegiance is now made to refer itself to protection without regard to the head spring, the state, from which that protection has flowed; and we are asked if the general government does not furnish us protection. The answer is plain and obvious. It does furnish us a guarantee of protection against foreign nations—it accomplishes certain great objects necessary for the peace and happiness of all—it provides for the common defence and general welfare of all the states, and while fulfilling the trusts confided to it, addresses itself to our affections and prepares one and all of us, if needs be, to pour out our last drop of blood for the union. But what then? Does it follow that because an agency is created for wise and beneficent purposes, that the agent must be converted into the master? If the government was created by the states, is it not their creature? and would any man be so reckless of his reputation for ordinary sagacity, to say that allegiance was due to any other than the sovereign creator. Each state has its agents to execute its will, but who ever dreamed, but the man whose idol was the diadem and the sceptre, that those agents were sovereign, and that allegiance was due them. Take the case of your judges—they afford protection and security to your persons and property. They spread over you the mild and benign influence of the law—if you are unlawfully imprisoned they set you at liberty by the writ of habeas corpus. But does this make the judge your sovereign and is your allegiance due to him. This reasoning applies from the president down to the humblest officer in public employment, embraces the army and the navy, all nothing more than the creatures of the United States—created by them, and existing but at their will and pleasure. A sovereign may select the means of accomplishing its own wise designs. If it is so feeble as to run the hazard of being crushed by foreign enemies, it may unite with its neighbors for purposes of general defence. If it apprehends collision with its neighbors and bloody wars, it may after its own manner unite with them. By compact with them, appoint one agent or more—employ any machine it may deem proper, whether such machine be an organised government, such as the federal government, or any other. It may confer greater or less power on the agency so created at its pleasure—but still its sovereignty remains unimpaired, and the allegiance of its citizens continues as before.

Are you prepared then to oppose those destructive theories—to contend for the rights of the states no matter by whom assailed? Are you attached to our federal system, or will you quietly permit doctrines to attain the mastery which will and must terminate in a mere majority and consolidated government! Will you still have the 24 stars, and 13 stripes to wave over you, and under its broad folds, brave the battle and the breeze, or will you agree for an instant that that glorious emblem of liberty shall be lowered in the dust, and a new flag wave forth having those stars obliterated and those stripes effaced.

To resist oppression is the natural right of man. Oppression comes from government—it forges shackles and fastens them on the limbs. I am more jealous of a government possessing the purse and the sword, than I am of the governed. When I am told of the dangers of nullification by a state, with a view to recommend consolidation to my adoption, my answer is, "let government be just, and nullification has no food on which to exist." Injustice alone begets resistance—and that is not all—in order to arouse a whole community to resistance, the sense of oppression must be great under which they labor. Virginia thrice declared the tariff for protection unconstitutional, unequal and unjust, and yet she preferred peace to resistance. She saw or thought she saw the substance of her people daily taken to enrich a favored class and yet she did not resist. Injustice on the part of government drove South Carolina to resistance, and who can answer for its consequences even upon Virginia, if another year had passed without an adjustment of the tariff question? I am not the apologist of South Carolina—my opinion of her course has been expressed elsewhere, and remains unchanged; but there is to me no terms in a state veto, when compared to the gloomy despotism of a government without check or limitation on its powers, spread over such a country as this.

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The veto when exerted by the simple man (the president) has met with our loudest applause. When by his *sic volo*, he arrested the Maysville road bill—when by a similar veto he prostrated the bank of the United States, many found in these proceedings new reasons for continued support; but the veto by the people of a state, because it may chance, in our judgment, to have been rash, precipitate and ill judged, is to drive us into consolidation and ultimately into monarchy, for unless these pernicious doctrines are arrested, such is to be the end of that system which has made us a happy and united people for the last fifty years, and has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. My resolution is taken—others may go after new gods, and fall down and worship them, but for myself I will worship the God of my fathers and live and die in their faith.

Mr. Tyler concluded by offering the following sentiment:

"Virginia, 'the blessed mother of us all.' He who denies her his allegiance, and shall refuse to come to her rescue, in the hour of her peril and her danger, is unworthy to be called her son."

—

The following were among the regular toasts.

The union of the states: Voluntary, the palladium of our liberty—Forcible, the rod of despotism.

George Washington the first: The second has not yet appeared.

Gov. *Floyd*, and Mr. *Tazewell* had been invited, but could not attend. They were each toasted, and each sent a toast—as follows:

By gov. Floyd—State sovereignty—Indivisible in itself, and indestructable in the hands of brave men.

By Mr. Tazewell—The independent legislator, who pursues the course dictated by his own judgment, although he pursues it *alone*.

We add some of the volunteers—

By the president—The voter in the minority in the senate of the United States on the bill to enforce the collection of customs: To such men we owe the foundation of our liberties—to such alone must we look for their perpetuity.

By the vice president—The revolution of 1801. Heaven send us another such, and that speedily.

By A. W. Robins—Henry Clay and the tariff of 1833.

By C. S. Morriss—Andrew Jackson: "And he shall stir up his power and his courage against the south, with a great army: and the south shall be stirred up to battle with a very great and mighty army. But he shall not stand, for they will forecast devices against him."—*Daniel* xi. 25.

By A. B. Davis—The president's unprecedented and unprovoked proclamation: "*Quene ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia.*"

By Thomas Smith—Nullification: Whenever it shall die, let this be its epitaph: "*Here lies the murderer of the American System.*"

By M. W. Kemp—South Carolina: Right in principle, though possibly wrong in policy.

By J. L. Deans—The Richmond Enquirer: It has proved "a curse upon the country."

By A. L. Byrd—South Carolina: But for the bold and fearless course which she has by her late ordinance pursued, the odious tariff of 1832 would have been fixed on our posterity.

By T. M. Seawell—Nullification: The rightful, and, as it has proved to be, the efficient remedy.

By W. H. Roy—Before offering another toast, permit me to remark, that while we rejoice around this festive board, in the sunshine of peace and restored harmony, and offer our heartfelt acknowledgments to those firm and patriotic spirits who gallantly breasted the storm, and proved themselves friends to liberty and defenders of the constitution, there still remains an individual, whose late course deserves the notice of this company—and that my object may be distinctly understood, and my motives fully appreciated, I will remark, that, however political differences may have heretofore separated us; however deep and broad the lines may in future be drawn, or whatever course it may be our several pleasures to pursue, I feel confident that there is not one present at this board who will not cordially unite with me, in a tribute of respect, an offering of gratitude, to the man whose powerful genius, and mighty influence, have been twice successfully exerted, to save us from the horrors of disunion and civil war. I will propose—the health of the son of Virginia, the adopted son of Kentucky—Henry Clay.

CASE OF GEORGE GRANSTEIN.

JUDGE BAY'S REPORT.

Court of sessions and common pleas, October term, 1832.

Exparte *Geo. Granstein.* } Upon a petition for citizenship.

On the 7th October last, the petitioner presented his petition, during the sitting of the court, to be admitted to the right of citizenship; and the same being taken into consideration, he appeared to be entitled to that privilege, and was ordered to be admitted, on his taking the usual oath of allegiance to the state of South Carolina, and of fidelity to the United States.

Upon the clerk's tendering the oath to the petitioner, his counsel, Mr. *King*, objected to his taking that part of the oath which related to his allegiance to the state of South Carolina, but was willing to take that part which related to the United States. Whereupon I refused to admit him as a citizen, unless he took the usual and customary oath of allegiance to the state of South Carolina, as well as that of fidelity to the United States.

The grounds upon which I refused to admit him, were briefly the following:

First—That South Carolina was a sovereign and independent state, and had an unquestionable right to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which she would admit aliens to the rights and privileges of citizenship, from the day she assumed her sovereignty to the present time, by the law of nations, and the rights of all civilized states.

Secondly—That she had uniformly exercised this right and power, from the earliest period of her independence, [even before the independence of the United States was declared]; for in the constitution of 1776, the form of the oath is prescribed and directed.

And in the constitution of 19th March, 1778, the same form was laid down and directed, after the independence of the United States was declared.

Also, in the act of March, 1786, to confer the right of citizenship, the oath is prescribed to be administered to aliens on being admitted.

Thirdly—Because it was one of the highest prerogatives of the state, and the longest in use. I could not therefore permit it to be called in question; and dismissed the petition

E. H. BAY.

Exparte *Geo. Granstein.* } October 6th, 1832.

His honor judge Bay will please take notice, that the petitioner appeals from the decision in the case. Because having tendered to comply with all the conditions required by the act of congress, he was entitled to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America. HAIG, pro. pet.

Court of appeals, April term, 1833.

OPINION.

Exparte *Geo. Granstein*, } *O'Neale, J.*

The 4th paragraph of the 8th section, art. 1. of the constitution of the United States provides that congress shall have the power "*to establish an uniform rule of naturalization*, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the *United States.*" In 1802, congress passed "an act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," which, amongst other conditions to the admission of an alien to the rights of citizenship, prescribes "that he shall at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every *foreign* prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, state or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject."—*2nd laws of the United States, by Story*, 850.

The petitioner who had complied with all the other requisites of the act of congress, offered at the time of his application to be admitted, to make the declaration on oath, required by it; but the presiding judge thought he must also take an oath of allegiance to the state. This he declined to do, and his application was on that account dismissed. The question now is, whether the presiding judge had a right to administer an additional oath to the petitioner.

In passing upon this question, it may be useful to premise that we have nothing to do with the consequences of the oath required by the act of congress. We are only to declare what the law is, not the obligation which the oath imposes. It is perhaps, due however to the occasion to say, that I entertain no doubt, that an alien when admitted to be a citizen, acquires all the rights, (except that of being elected president), and incurs all the obligations of a native citizen.

He owes precisely the same allegiance, and must in the same manner discharge the duties consequent upon nativity and residence, to the state or the United States.

The power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization is in the express words of the constitution of the United States, granted to congress: and the act of congress of 1802, was passed in pursuance of that power. The oath prescribed by it was the only one which could be required to be taken as a prerequisite to the admission of the petitioner, so far as the legislation of congress affects this question.

Is there any law of the state which required any other additional oath to be administered? It is perfectly clear on examining our statute book, that there is none.

The orders referred to by the judge below, were the oaths of office prescribed by the old constitutions, and not of citizenship. These were superseded by the oath of office of our new constitution. The act of 1784 (P. L. 339, 340,) was repealed by the act of 1786 (P. L. 412.) which is an act not to naturalize, but to confer on aliens some of the rights of citizens; its provisions are substantially enactments granting the rights and privileges of citizenship to aliens. The act of 1788 (P. L. 443) merely provides means whereby it might be ascertained, and a record preserved of such aliens as had been naturalized before the adoption of the federal constitution.

The act of 1799, (2nd Faust 273) grants the rights and privileges of citizenship to aliens, upon taking and subscribing an oath or affirmation of "*allegiance.*" The act of 1807 (acts 59, 60) is in direct affirmation of the act of congress, as having established the only rule of naturalization recognized or required by this state. For the provision of the act provides "that every

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alien previously to his or her being entitled to avail him or herself of any of the benefits of this act, shall *declare his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to the act of congress in such case made and provided.*"

From this review of the legislation of the state, it is most manifest that there is no law of the state, which requires that an alien upon being admitted a citizen, should take an oath of allegiance to the state.

From the adoption of the federal constitution, South Carolina true to her principles of fidelity to it, has never attempted to interfere with the naturalization of aliens.

The oath prescribed by the act of congress, is the only one which any law requires to be taken by an alien on becoming a citizen. The motion to reverse the decision of the judge below is therefore granted. JNO. B. O'NEALE.

We concur, David Johnson. Wm. Harper.

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.

The citizens of Edgefield village having invited Mr. *Calhoun* to a public dinner, the following is his reply declining the invitation.

From the Edgefield Carolinian.

Fort Hill, March 27th, 1833.

Gentlemen—I have been honored by your note of the 18th inst., inviting me, in the behalf of my friends in the vicinity of Edgefield, to partake of a public dinner to be given at such time as would suit my convenience.

In declining to accept this testimony of the approval of my public conduct, in the trying scenes through which I have so lately passed, I am governed by the course, to which I have adhered throughout the arduous and noble struggle, which this state has maintained in the cause of liberty and the constitution for so many years, and not from any indifference to the honor intended, nor want of respect for those, who have tendered it, in a manner so kind, and with an approbation so warm and flattering, as to command my most profound gratitude.

Foreseeing from the commencement of this controversy, that the part, which a sense of duty compelled me to take, would, from the position I occupied, expose the state, as well as myself, to the imputation of false and unworthy motives, and thereby tend to weaken the sacred cause, for which she contended, I deemed it my duty, in order to obviate, as far as practicable, such effect, to decline accepting all such testimonials of the public approval of my course, as has been offered me. This originating in a sense of duty, has been in strict accordance with my feelings. Having no personal object in view, I have looked singly to an honest and faithful discharge of what I believe to be my duty, regardless of the effects on my future prospects, or even on the standing I may have acquired by past services with a large portion of my fellow citizens, with whom it has and still continues to be my misfortune to differ, in reference to the public interest, at this important crisis. The reason, which has heretofore governed my conduct, must still continue to influence me. The struggle to preserve the liberty and constitution of the country, and to arrest the corrupt and dangerous tendency of the government, so far from being over, is not more than fairly commenced. In making this assertion, I do not intend to say, that we have not gained already an important advantage. Commencing the contest, as the state did alone and under so many disadvantages—against a system apparently so immovably established and sustained by so large a majority, and so powerful an interest; opposed and denounced both by the administration and the opposition—to come off not only without defeat, but with decided success, is indeed a triumph. In spite of all these difficulties, we have upheld and successfully asserted our doctrines, and proved by actual experience, that the rejected and reviled right of nullification is not, as its opponents asserted, revolution or disunion, but is that high, peaceable and efficient remedy; that great conservative principle of the system, which we claim it to be, and as it has proved, and that, too, after all the usual remedies had failed, and when without it none other remained, but secession, the last resort of an oppressed state, but which, like some powerful but dangerous medicine, cannot be prescribed, till the disease has become more dangerous, than the remedy, and when the life of the patient with or without it, is almost despaired of. Nor let any one suppose, that I have stated the facts too strongly, in saying, that we have successfully asserted our doctrines. To these assertions must be attributed, the recent adjustment of the tariff, which, whatever objections there may be to some of the details, there can be no division of opinion on the point, that the principle for which the state contended, that the duties ought to be imposed for revenue, and that no more ought to be raised, than the economical wants of the government may demand, is openly and explicitly acknowledged by the government. Time, it is true, has been liberally allowed for the gradual termination of the system, in order to avoid the shock and losses to individuals, which necessarily follow all sudden transitions, even from an erroneous to a correct principle of legislation; but, I feel, I hazard little in asserting, that the system will expire, at the appointed time, never more to be revived. For this great result, you owe little to me, or any other individual. It is the work of the state,—the truth of the doctrines for which she contended, and the firm and heroic zeal, with which she has been sustained by her sons, in asserting them; and by none more so, than those of Edgefield, a district, which has distinguished itself among the foremost for its union and promptitude in this great contest. It is, I repeat, to the noble resolve of her sons, to prefer the constitution and liberty to life itself, to which, under Providence, we are to attribute this success of our righteous cause.

But, let us not deceive ourselves, by supposing that the danger is past. We have but checked the disease. If one evil has been remedied, another has succeeded—the force act in the place of the protective system—a measure, striking directly at the fundamental principle of the constitution and deliberately passed to place on the statute book, and thereby to give legal sanction to a theory of the constitution, utterly hostile to that entertained by us, and, I may add, almost the entire south. I rest not this assertion on inference. What I state, was openly avowed in debate, and among others by its leading advocate, the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, who conceded that if the theory be true, that the constitution is a compact, formed by the people of the several states, as distinct sovereign communities, and is binding between them as such, then would the bill be, as we have asserted it to be, directly opposed to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and utterly subversive of that instrument; and that the bill could be vindicated only on the opposite view, which he maintained, and on which he advocated its passage—the view, which regarded the people of these states, as forming one nation, and the government as possessing the exclusive right of interpreting, in the last resort, its own powers; and thus practically substituting for the constitution the will of the majority, with the right of assuming at discretion, whatever powers it might think proper, and to enforce their exercise, however oppressive and unconstitutional, at the point of the bayonet, or even with the noose of a halter. Such now is our constitution as attempted to be established by an existing law of the land; and such will be the constitution in fact, should this odious act not be resisted, till it be erased from the statute book. If it be not resisted—if by our acquiescence, the principles, on which it rests, be practically established, then will there be an end to our constitutional and limited government, and, with it, to liberty and the constitution, for to expect to preserve either, under such a government, would be one of the vainest thoughts, that ever entered into the imagination of man.

The theory of our constitution, which is thus attempted to be established by law—a theory, which denies that the constitution is a compact, between the states, and which traces all its powers to a majority of the American people, or, in other words, which denies the federal character of the government, and asserts that it is a consolidated system, is of recent origin, avowed for the first time, but three years since, and first officially proclaimed and asserted, within the last few months. There was a party, it is said, in the convention, which framed the constitution, in favor of consolidation; but it is a fact perfectly established by the journals of its proceedings, that they were defeated in that design; and from the dissolution of that body, till the time stated, all parties, the federal, as well as the republican, professed, at least, to believe, that ours was a federal system of government, to use the language of Fisher Ames, one of the most zealous and distinguished of the former party, "a republic of states, arrayed in a federal union." The dangerous heresy, of which the odious force bill is the first fruit, after having been thus suppressed in the convention, was revived, under the belief that it was the certain and effectual means of fixing on the country forever the unequal, unjust and unconstitutional system which so long oppressed the staple states, and is now placed among the acts of the government for future use; like fetters forged and fitted to the limbs of the states, and hung up to be used, as occasion may hereafter require. If it be permitted to remain there quietly, the time will come, when it will be certainly employed for the use intended; and we may rest assured that an army of fifty thousand bayonets, encamped in the midst of the staple states, would not half so certainly subject them to the will of a lawless, unchecked and unrestrained majority, who would not fail to wage a war under the color of legislation on their property and prosperity, more oppressive and more degrading, than would be a tribute exacted by actual force.

But as formidable, as would be this measure, if acquiesced in, it may be easily overthrown, if promptly and spiritedly opposed, which I may add, would do more to restore the constitution and reform the government, than any other conceivable event. I found my belief, as to the facility, with which it may be overthrown, if properly opposed, on the character of the measure itself, its palpable unconstitutionality, in many particulars; its dangerous tendency; its novelty; the daring assumptions on one side and denial of facts on the other as necessary to sustain it; the absence of any direct and powerful pecuniary interest, (as in the protective system), to support it; but above all, on the deep conviction, which the weaker portion of the union must shortly feel, if it does not already, of a concert of sentiment and action, not only to arrest the measures in question, but to guard against a recurrence of similar danger.

Another, and an important advantage, in this contest, will also result from the character of the measure. It will effectually separate the real, from the pretended friends of state rights—a class that has done the cause of constitutional liberty more injury, than the most open and bitter opponents. To advocate, or support the measure, is to be a consolidationist in the strongest and most odious sense, by whatever profession accompanied, and of course all who advocate and support it, will forfeit all claims to be ranked among the friends of state rights.

Looking to the effects, which must follow its overthrow, we shall find much to animate us in the contest. The point at issue

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is not, whether this or that particular policy of the general government be right or wrong, but whether the general government be a consolidated government, of unrestricted powers, or a federal republic of states, with limited powers—an issue for the first time presented, and on the decision of which depends the liberty and the constitution of the country; and, I may add, the very existence of the southern states. Let us not forget in this great contest, that we are acting, in maintaining the rights of the states, in our appropriate sphere of political duties, and that the due performance is not only essential to our security, but to the preservation of our system of government.

On maintaining the balance between the delegated and reserved powers, as established in the constitution, the success and duration of our novel and complex, but beautiful and perfect system of government, obviously depends. Experience has now shown, where the pressure and benefit of that unequal monied action, which necessarily results from the fiscal operations of all governments, in a greater or less degree, falls. We now know, that the pressure must be ours, as the weaker party, at least in the present condition of the country. To those who profit by this unequal monied action, may be safely confided the defence of the delegated powers: and the passage of the force bill, as well as the history of the last sixteen years, clearly demonstrates that there will be no lack of zeal, on their part, in the discharge of that duty. To us belongs the defence of the reserved powers; and if we but perform that high duty with the same zeal, on our part, the balance will be preserved, and the system be safe. In this conflict, between the two powers, the patronage of the general government will necessarily be on the side of the stronger party, who will be in authority; and let us constantly bear in mind, that this great advantage cannot be countervailed, but by maintaining, in full force and authority the reserved powers and the sovereignty of the states. Nor let us forget, that if the general government and the delegated authority represent our power and majesty, that the sovereignty of the states and the reserved powers constitute the citadel of our liberty.

In this action and re-action of our system, between the two, let us not repine at the part allotted us. If it has its disadvantages, it has also its advantages. What we lose, in a monied point of view, will be more than compensated in a moral and political point of view, if we but properly discharge our duty to our country and ourselves. To restrict the general government to its proper sphere; to guard against the approaches of corruption; and to correct that tendency to despotic rule, so natural to governments of every description; these are the high duties assigned to us, to perform which, the highest qualities, intellectual and moral, are required; but which, if faithfully performed, will certainly be followed by their acquisition—an acquisition in whatever light regarded worth more than the wealth of the world. With great respect, I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

M. Laborde, J. Terry, and J. P. Carroll, esqs. committee.

MILITARY CELEBRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 3.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, on Monday, the volunteers turned out in force and with great spirit, and made a splendid appearance. The troops consisting of colonel Yeadon's regiment of artillery, and captain Wilson's corps of heavy artillery, the Charleston riflemen, the cadet riflemen, Irish volunteers, Sumter guards, French volunteers, Scotch volunteers, Washington volunteers and independent greens, were formed under the command of brigadier general Hamilton, in Meeting street, the right resting on Queen street, and the left on St. Michael's alley. They were reviewed by the governor at 12 o'clock, and after also passing in review on the line of march, moved in column up to the citadel, the extensive galleries of which were thronged with a glorious array of ladies, who regardless of the rain which continued with little intermission throughout the day, had early assembled to greet with their smiles those who had manifested such honorable promptness to defend them.

The troops were received at the citadel gate by captain Parker's citadel guard, and salutes being exchanged, they filed into the area and formed in solid column. The governor and suite then presented themselves on the balcony fronting the troops, and the governor addressed the volunteers in a short and feeling address, and after thanking them warmly in the name of South Carolina, concluded by presenting in her behalf a splendid standard which he delivered to general Hamilton. General Hamilton expressed the thanks of the troops, paid a warm and richly merited tribute to the conduct of governor Hayne throughout the recent crisis, and after a brief address to his fellow soldiers, committed the flag to the hands of lieut. Frost of the riflemen, who received it at the head of a color guard. Lieut. Frost in a few eloquent remarks, pledged the volunteers to maintain the honor of the flag in every event. The speakers were frequently responded to by the hearty cheers of the assemblage.

The flag, painted by Mr. Oliphant, is beautifully executed, on a ground of rich green silk, bordered with a deep fringe of white, and the staff surmounted by a golden crescent. On one side are represented the arms of the state (with the mottoes) supported by an armed volunteer, with the word "VOLUNTEERS" in gilt letters above. On the reverse is a beautiful palmetto tree, at the foot of which is a rattle-snake in its warning coil, with the significant motto, "*Noli me tangere.*" Sheltered by the branches of the palmetto are the inscriptions "THE CONSTITUTION" and "THE UNION," and over all, as a crest to the palmetto, and supported by it, inscribed in letters of gold, "LIBERTY—IT MUST BE PRESERVED." Though remarkable for the utmost simplicity of design, the *tout ensemble* of the flag is singularly rich and beautiful, and when the governor unrolled it, at the conclusion of his address, and displayed its glorious folds to the gaze of the assembled multitude, the shout of enthusiasm which rent the air to give it welcome, testified to the admiration with which it was beheld, and gave hearty assurance that its honor will ever be untarnished in the hands of the volunteers of Charleston.

After the ceremony of the presentation, the troops were dismissed to partake of the refreshments which had been amply provided for them by their officers, in the spacious hall beneath the arsenal. The line was afterwards formed, and a salute of 124 guns being fired by the artillery, the column marched down to Broad street, and the troops were dismissed at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

On the whole, notwithstanding "the melting mood" of the atmosphere, the effect of this most gratifying exhibition, was highly imposing and splendid. All the uniform volunteer corps turned out in their strength, and displayed the most praiseworthy discipline.

We observed that a morning paper, greatly underrating the actual number of men under arms, has indulged in some pointless sneers because they did not amount to "*thousands.*" It is unimportant whether the writer of that senseless article knew the fact or not, that the order for the review embraced only that portion of the city volunteers, who had been formed into *uniform* companies, amounting in all to about 500 men. All that portion of the volunteers in *the beat companies*, who have not uniformed themselves, were not ordered out. We will state, however, for the information of our union friends, that the number of volunteers in the city, reported to the brigadier general after a careful estimate, amounts to upwards of *thirteen hundred*, a very good number when we consider that the union party of Charleston, unlike their *patriotic* political associates in several of the country districts, had almost without an exception held back in the trying hour, and refused to proffer their services to South Carolina. Taking these things into consideration, nothing but blind prejudice or wilful falsehood, can deny that the parade of Monday, was such as to gratify the pride *of every Carolinian*, as well for the numbers, as for the military bearing and admirable performance of the soldiers. The "*paternal*" state of the elements was not without its good effect, for though it was sufficient, as the union papers tell us, to cool the ardour of less patriotic men, it had no other influence upon the Charleston boys, than to indicate their fine spirit. Perfect satisfaction and undiminished cheerfulness, pervaded all ranks—and the inconveniences of the day were either altogether forgotten in its pleasures, or only served for matter of good humored amusement. The union press is mistaken in supposing as they do, that the spirit of the nullifiers would be *damped* by a repetition of such duty. We believe that without exception, they would like to go through many similar campaigns. We believe they can *stand water*, as we are sure they can *stand fire*. The whole affair went off admirably, and will long be remembered with pride and pleasure by the volunteers.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 4.

Presentation of the standard.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the addresses of gov. *Hayne* and gen. *Hamilton*, on the presenting of the flag to the volunteers, on Monday. We regret that we cannot accompany them by the speech of lieut. Frost, for which we applied, but that gentleman declined publishing it.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HAYNE.

On presenting the standard to the volunteers.

Fellow citizens—It is impossible for me to express the satisfaction I have derived, from seeing this day the *volunteers of Charleston*—all well armed—well disciplined—and in the language of our glorious motto, "prepared with strength and courage." Who is there that can survey this proud scene, and not feel that the sure defence of free states is to be found in the courage and patriotism of their people? Where are the myrmidons of power, who could hope to prevail against the strong arms and stout hearts of freemen,—animated by a noble enthusiasm in the cause of liberty,—and inspired by a holy zeal in defence of their altars and their firesides.

Arrived fellow-citizens at a most interesting crisis in our political affairs, it may be well for us to take a brief retrospect.—But a few months have passed away, since South Carolina was environed by difficulties, and beset by dangers. Having taken a noble stand in defence of the rights and liberties of us all, instead of receiving sympathy and support from those whose interests are identified with her own, she was (with a few honorable exceptions) coldly abandoned to the *tender mercies* of the federal government,—backed by our *army* and navy heretofore sustained by the voice and supported by the treasury of the south, and now for the first time in our history used as an instrument of despotism, and directed to wield their arms not against the enemies of their country abroad, but against the bosoms of their own brethren.

Threats of military and civil vengeance, were loud and deep, and to add still darker shades to the picture—the impression had been created,—I would fain hope without sufficient foundation, that the first blow struck by the federal arm, was to be signal of a desolating civil war. In this condition of things—infinitely more appalling to the heart of the patriot, than the bloodiest

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foreign war; and as well calculated, I must think, to try the souls of men, as the darkest scenes of the revolution, did South Carolina *quail?* Did she "humble herself in dust and ashes," as it was predicted that she would, before the proud oppressor? Did she yield obedience to the haughty mandate which commanded her to "tear from her archives" her solemn decrees? oh no! Thanks be to God! the spirit of liberty was not yet extinct in the bosoms of the *sons* or *daughters* of Carolina. They had not forgotten the lessons taught by a glorious ancestry, that liberty and life, are inseparable in the bosoms of the brave and the free. A few of the venerable relics of the revolution still lingered amongst us, in whom the spirit of '76 not merely survived, but was seen burning brighter and brighter to the last. Unsubdued by difficulties, unappalled by dangers,—the people of South Carolina taking counsel to their own brave hearts, and consulting the interests, and the honor of the state *met the crisis like freemen;* and Carolina, instead of crouching at the footstool of the oppressor, rose in her native majesty, and like our own eagle, "towering in his pride of flight," bid defiance to the tyrant's power. With a promptitude, *unanimity* and zeal, which if ever equalled, has surely never been surpassed, the people of South Carolina, at the first trumpet call, flew to her standard and voluntarily devoted their lives and fortunes to her defence. There is something in an honest, manly and unfaltering adherence to principle, and a fearless performance of duty, which commands the respect of mankind, and all experience has proved that the best way to avoid danger is to be prepared to meet it. Fellow soldiers—you and your brave compatriots in arms, the volunteers of Carolina, and I make this declaration from a deep conviction of its truth, *have saved the state,* and are entitled to the honors of a civic triumph.

If we have not been involved in all the horrors of civil war—if our streets have not been deluged with blood—our dwellings wrapt in flames, and our fields devastated, if instead of mourning over the desolation and ruin which follow in the train of invading armies, and are the bitter fruit of civil strife, you are now permitted to rejoice with honest exultation at the new and improved condition of our affairs, and the cheering prospect before us—we are indebted under heaven for all this to the undaunted spirit of our people, to our *twenty thousand patriotic volunteers,* who have held themselves in constant readiness to repel invasion, and were known to be prepared to lay down their lives in defence of the sacred soil of Carolina.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the precise character of the new tariff, great indeed has been the gain—inestimable the advantages purchased, as we believe chiefly by your virtue, firmness and patriotism. Is it *nothing* fellow citizens, for a single state to have stood up unaided and alone in *defence of her rights* against the colossal power and patronage of the federal government? *Nothing* to have roused the attention of the whole union, before it was too late, to those great fundamental truths, on the final establishment of which must depend the preservation of the constitution and the union? Is it nothing to have arrested the progress of the miscalled American System, that vile scheme of robbery and plunder, by which, under the color of law, the proceeds of your labor and capital are transferred to others, and to prevent it from becoming the settled policy of the country? Is it *nothing* to have obtained a distinct recognition of the principle—aye, and to have it recorded in the statute book—*that the duties shall be eventually reduced to the revenue standard,* and *that no more money shall be raised than may be necessary to the economical administration of the government*—thereby destroying at one blow the *prohibition, minimums,* specific duties, and other fraudulent devices, constituting the very life blood of the protective system? And finally is it nothing that by the promised reduction of the duties, a fatal blow will be given to those extravagant and unauthorised appropriations of the public money by which one portion of the people are robbed that others may be corrupted? It is impossible for any one not to see, that these *are* great and valuable achievements, and if there be any by whom they will be more highly esteemed from denying to Carolina any agency in producing them, BE IT SO. We feel conscious that we have done our duty honestly and fearlessly—we have stood by our country in the hour of her trial; we have adhered to Carolina through good report and evil report—and for the rest, we know that posterity will do us justice. We have fought the good fight—God has given us the victory—we will not quarrel about the distribution of the honors, and if our country is permitted to enjoy its fruits, let who will take the spoils.

I am now fellow citizens about to perform a most grateful office. I am about to confer upon you as the chief magistrate of this state the most distinguished token of public approbation, which it is in my power to bestow. The state has through the convention declared her sovereign will, that in the present aspect of our political affairs, the existing organization of the volunteers shall be maintained, and I have this day issued orders to that effect, which will be read at the head of your respective companies. Congress has committed another bold, and daring usurpation on the rights of the states, by the passage of an act commonly called the *force bill.* While that act shall remain unrepealed upon the statute book, and the principles it embodies and sanctioned by those who are entrusted with the administration of our national affairs, there can be no safety for the rights of the states, but in being constantly prepared to defend them "at any and every hazard." We trust that public opinion will, ere long seal the fate of that bill, and that it will perish amidst the universal execrations of the people. But while the principles are abroad against which we are struggling let me tell you, that we hold all our rights by no other tenure than that "eternal vigilance" without which we are told liberty cannot be saved.

Influenced by these views, as an honorable reward for past services—and incentive to future exertion, I now present to the volunteers of Charleston through your commander, brigadier general Hamilton, THIS STANDARD bearing the arms of the state, with this solemn injunction, that as *citizens* and *soldiers* you will always cherish in your hearts, and exemplify in your lives, the noble sentiment which is emblazoned upon its folds, "LIBERTY, IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

GENERAL HAMILTON'S REPLY.

Gen. Hamilton on receiving the standard replied as follows:—

"On the part of the volunteers of Charleston, I accept with sentiments of profound gratitude, and with feelings of the most lively satisfaction, the proud and gorgeous standard which your *excellency has* been pleased to present to us in the name and behalf of the state of South Carolina. To have received at your hands, this soul stirring banner, infinitely enhances its value.

"Who so fit sir, as *yourself* to present to us this donation? You, who in the dark hour of a starless night, when South Carolina seemed deserted by the whole world, *rent in twain by dissentions among her very children* whose only rivalry ought to have been who could have loved and served her best, stood at your post of duty, cool, collected and undismayed:—yes, at that very moment when our city was beleaguered by a standing force, whose valor and prowess we had vainly supposed, could only be turned against the common enemies of the country—when the national legislature, who with equal delusion we had supposed were the guardians of the public liberties of the country, were seen catering for the malice of *an infuriated despot,* and from the fragments of a broken and violated constitution, were arming his hands that he might wreak his vengeance, not only on the bosom of those who had largely contributed to place him in power, but that he might even strike the spot of his birth, the land where he first saw the light of heaven.

It was at a period like this, I surrendered the executive of the state, comparatively defenceless, into your hands; with scarcely a cannon mounted or a musket equipped for the field, our arsenals empty and hardly powder in our magazines to fire an ordinary salute. You, however, met and vanquished the crisis. Applying the resources of your sound judgment and enterprising spirit to this exigency in the short space of one month, we had ammunition enough to have blown up every public building and every private dwelling in the capital of *this confederacy,* the materials for all arms of service were collected with unexampled dispatch, for equipping five thousand men for the field to begin with—and preparations we know were in progress for arming our whole volunteer force. *Your heroic call was responded to from the mountains to the ocean, and thrilled and reverberated throughout our land.* It must have indeed been to you one of the most cheering of all possible circumstances, that the force in arms was equal to the whole number of the suffrages which our party rendered at the ballot box, when by a victorious and overwhelming majority they recorded their heroic determination no longer to submit to oppression.

It does not become me, still less the brave men whom I have the honor to command, in a spirit of vain boasting, to predict what would have been the issue of the struggle into which we would have been hurried, but for the recent adjustment of our controversy with the general government. A long and uninterrupted peace had rendered our hands unused to the implements of war—without pretending to much science in this art, we should at least have tried to do our duty to our country. One thing, sir, is quite certain, when the tug did come, if we had allowed the enemy to have occupied more of our *territory than was necessary for us to bury their dead,* the very spirit of our fathers would have spoken from their graves and rebuked our degeneracy.

We are cheered by the determination your excellency has announced, not to disband the volunteers of South Carolina whilst the force bill is suspended over our heads, however idle its brute thunder. We respond cordially to your patriotic sentiments on this subject, and one and all declare, let us remain in full organization with arms in our hands, until, in the language of our own highly gifted and highly cherished statesman, this law, "gashed with dishonorable wounds, is torn with disgrace from the statute book." Allow me to renew to you again, sir, my profound acknowledgments for this inestimable donation, and to assure you that under the ægis of our own palmetto, it shall never be tarnished.

General Hamilton then turned to the troops and addressed them as follows:—Fellow soldiers! This banner is committed to our guardianship. Although a civic triumph has followed our recent struggle for the preservation of our rights, and a comparative calm now settles on the surface of a community lately so deeply convulsed; yet it is impossible from causes so fearfully at work in our federative system of government, to tell how soon this tranquillity may again be disturbed. Every man who loves his country must wish the bright stars which form the constellation of this union, may long shine in its firmament in blended justice, harmony and peace. But this blessing is not under our control. If in the inscrutable dispensations of Providence, it should be willed otherwise, *look out for this banner.* "You will see it waving in the pathway of honor and duty," bearing on its ample folds the effigy of that glorious tree, whose invincible shaft lifts high its verdant top to kiss and greet

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the earliest light of heaven. Consecrated here in the thronged presence of that better part of God's fair creation, whom the vow of manhood compels us to defend, and the very sacrament of our nature leads us to love, honor and adore, let us swear that it shall never be dishonored.

Ensign Frost! To your hands this standard is committed. In placing it in your possession, I know that it is confided to one whose patriotism enables him to appreciate the proud and cheering associations with which it is connected, and whose valor will defend it, bright and stainless from reproach. Long may it wave, the emblem of our past triumph, and the incentive to renewed glorious and untiring efforts for our country.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

This magnificent pageant was given by subscription amongst the volunteers of Charleston, in honor of the principles of *state sovereignty*, for the support of which they had enlisted themselves on the muster rolls of their beloved and oppressed state, whose sacred soil they had armed themselves to defend against the threatened violence of a parricidal tyrant. A late entertainment having been given by the party who oppose their state, to the officers of the federal government sent to enforce the tyrant's will against the authorities and citizens of Carolina; and the elegance of that entertainment being the subject of much eulogy amongst these *patriotic* gentlemen, it was determined by those who were true to their state, that such a festival should be given as to prove them no less superior in the *fidelity of their allegiance*, than in the *taste and splendor* of their festivities. The time fixed upon was the evening of the 27th of March, and the place selected was the extensive area and spacious rooms of the citadel. As the ball was a military one in its character the *locale* and the martial decorations with which it was adorned, were in tasteful and appropriate keeping with the occasion. This immense edifice being constructed in a quadrangular form, encloses an open space of about 160 feet by about 65 feet, including its extensive piazzas. This enclosure was covered over at the top, with a canopy of canvas, and the ground floored over for the dance and promenade.—Around the interior of the area were erected colossal pillars of the *Doric order*, supporting at the centre their floor of extensive corridors and at their summit the eves of the roof. The broad projection in front of the building, formed on each side, and above the gate way, was brilliantly illuminated, as was each of the pillars around the interior, with vareigated lamps arranged in fanciful and picturesque forms. A large transparency of the *arms of the state* was placed immediately over the entrance, and presented a beatiful and dazzling appearance to those who approached the building. Upon this transparency was inscribed in broad and conspicuous characters, the motto of "*NULLIFICATION THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY.*" At the base of each column surrounding the interior, to the number of twenty, a pyramid of cannon balls was constructed; on the capitals of each the name of a state rights and volunteer district was inscribed; and at the centre of each column supporting the corridors, was fixed a semi-circular frieze of muskets enclosing and sustaining on each side of the respective pillars a large standard whose ample drapery was tastefully gathered and bound at the staff, and projected above in graceful folds. In corners of the space enclosed, were placed eight beautiful pieces of brass ordinance, medallions bearing patriotic devices and inscriptions, in honor of state rights principles and distinguished statesmen, were suspended between the columns, and at intervals throughout the entire building. These medallions were bound with wreaths of evergreen and flowers, which were also hung in beautiful festoons from the cornice of the roof and galleries, under which benches were arranged for the accommodation of the ladies. In addition to the numerous variegated lamps which were hung around the pillars and the ballustrades, chandeliers were suspended at equal distances above and below the floor of the galleries, and lofty pyramids of lamps erected in each corner of the enclosure, so that a flood of light was cast over the whole of this festive scene. Directly opposite to the entrance was erected a spacious orchestra, with Gothic arches, adorned at the base with piles of cannon balls and rows of muskets, and at the summit with festoons of drapery and evergreens. On each side of this orchestra was planted a lofty palmetto tree, whose graceful foliage concealed from view the musicians of two excellent bands, and gave to the swell of their harmonious strains the semblance of music issuing from the cherished boughs of our honored palmetto.

Behind the orchestra, in the spacious artillery room, extending almost the entire length of the edifice, were laid four tables of similar length, for the abundant supper provided for the company. On the second floor of the building, the extensive armory was brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers and innumerable candles inserted in the muzzles of the musketry, and adorned with wreaths and festoons of evergreen, intertwined with the arms, which were arranged in various forms along the sides of this immense saloon, producing a most brilliant and dazzling effect upon the eye of the spectator. The numerous apartments opening into the corridors were lighted up and thrown open for the accommodation of the company as card rooms and wine rooms for the gentlemen, and occasional sitting rooms for the ladies.

The company were received on entering by the managers, and the ladies conducted to the seats prepared for them until the dancing and promenading commenced. The floors were decorated with various figures, dividing off the spaces allotted to each cotillon and quadrille. At the appointed hour (half past 7) the company began to assemble, and in less than an hour the vast hall of the area was crowded to excess. At half past eight, the governor entered with his suite, announced by a flourish of trumpets and a flight of rockets and shells from the open grounds on the exterior of the citadel. The promenading and dancing were then commenced, and continued in succession during the whole evening, with the occasional handing of refreshments, until half past three in the morning, when the company retired, much delighted with the amusement of the evening.

The *coup d'œil* presented by this brilliant scene was such as can scarcely be surpassed. The effect from the galleries was peculiarly beautiful, and appeared to call forth the special admiration of the ladies, who in walking round the corridors looked down upon the gay scene beneath, as one of fairy enchantment rather than of bright reality.

The vast concourse of splendidly dressed ladies and of gay cavaliers in their military costumes, winding through the mazes of the dance, presented the appearance of an eastern gala, in the halls of some gorgeous palace, during the days of chivalry and romance.

The combined effect of the various and magnificent decorations, of the dazzling lustre of the lights, and the vast space over which the eye of the spectator wandered, in gazing from one end to the other of this splendid and capacious saloon afforded a spectacle, such as we venture to affirm, has never been seen in America.

The number of persons present amounted to nearly 3,000, and no entertainment was ever conducted with greater propriety and order.

The following is a list of such of the mottoes as we could procure from the various medallions and transparencies.

"NULLIFICATION

THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY."

"PARAMOUNT ALLEGIANCE

TO THE STATE."

"ROBERT Y. HAYNE,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SO. CA.

"Let others desert her if they can—Let them revile her
if they will—I shall stand or fall with Carolina.
In 'weal and in woe'—through evil re-
port and through good report,
I go for my country."

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

THE GREAT LUMINARY OF THE SOUTH:

"He'll leave his lofty name,
A light and landmark on the cliffs of fame."

STEPHEN D. MILLER,

"The ballot box—the jury box—and the cartouch box."

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

GEN. THOMAS SUMTER,

The "Game Cock" of the South, whose last crow was for liberty.

RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY,

IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

JAMES HAMILTON, JUN.:

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION,

The Bayard of South Carolina—Without fear and without reproach.

GEORGE McDUFFIE:

The heart of Hampden, and the tongue of Henry.

WILLIAM HARPER.

"We can add nothing to his fame,
For panegyric sinks below his name."

On a handsome urn was inscribed, in a conspicuous position—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

4th July, 1826.

"Recorded honors shall gather round his monument, and thicken, over him. It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels which adorn it."

GEN. CHS. C. PINCKNEY,

Millions for Defence—but not a cent for Tribute.

GEN. THOMAS PINCKNEY,

His Head was the temple of wisdom—his Heart the sanctuary of virtue.

WARREN R. DAVIS AND ROBERT W. BARNWELL,

Two of Carolina's brightest Jewels.

WARREN, BAKER AND HAMILTON,

NULLIFIERS in '76 and in '33.

In youth and old age, alike devoted to the holy cause of Liberty.

ROBERT J. TURNBULL.

The Roman Brutus struck with a Dagger for the Liberties of his country—the Carolina Brutus uplifts the invincible arm of Reason and of Truth.

LIBERTY.

"'Tis sweeter to bleed for an age at her shrine,
Than to sleep for a moment in chains."
"Freedom's battle once begun,
Though baffled oft is ever won."
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."
"Whether we stand or fall, survive or perish, it shall be
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming over us."

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